FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.
It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 3 and 7-lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 7 and 7-lb. Tins, 2s. and 3s. each (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, Eng.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,591—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.	
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th	Jan.
R.M.L. CLYDE	4138	H. T. Weichell	1st	Feb.
R.L. PALMES	4115	W. J. Nantes	8th	"
† GANGES	4246	T. F. Creery	15th	"
R.L. CARTHAGE	4260	M. De Horne	22nd	"
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	29th	"
R.L. SHANNON	4139	R. Crewe	7th	March
R.V.L. GANGES	4246	T. F. Creery	14th	"
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st	"
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th	"
R.L. PENINSULAR	5267	R. F. Briscoe	4th	April
† CLYDE	4138	H. T. Weichell	11th	"
R.M. LORIENTAL	7391	L. H. Moale	18th	"
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4302	A. Symons	25th	"
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd	May

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE.
The R.M. Steamers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transship in the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only limited Accompaniment will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Sellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMADE ..... 6th Feb, 1896,
S. S. RUBATTINO..... 5th March 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday at noon.	
OCEANIEN	4229	C. Schmits	21st	March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5629	C. Delacroix	18th	April "
YARRA	4256	C. de Maubenge	16th	May "
SYDNEY	4252	C. Aubert	13th	June "
CALEDONIEN	4229	C. L. Blanc	11th	July "
MELBOURNE	4050	C. Bourdon	8th	August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SALAZIE	C. Paul	4,256	13th Feb, 1896.

Fortnightly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.

FOR KARACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
The s. s. "ALPHEE," will LEAVE the Victoria Dock on the 16th February, at 9 A. M., for KURRACHEE & PERSIAN GULF.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February, viâ KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Hornby Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE, *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "KOLA" 1,102 tons, on the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 3rd January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. "COLABA" 1,460 tons, about the 31st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Dress Shirts, 1 and 3 Stud Fronts	Per doz.	60 0	67 0
	each	5 8	6 2
White Muslin Bows, latest Shapes	Per doz.	6 0	6 12
White Muslin Ties	Per doz.	1 8	1 11
		4 8	5 0
		6 0	6 12
Black Silk or Satin Bows	each	1 8	1 11
Do. do. Ties	"	1 0	1 2
Black Silk Socks, Embroidered Sides and Spot Fronts	Per pair	8 8	9 8
Do. do. Fancy Lace Fronts	"	12 8	14 0
Black Spun Silk Embroidered side	"	3 8	4 0
Black Lisle Thread Embroidered Spot Fronts	"	3 0	3 6
Gent's Soft White Kid Gloves	"	2 0	2 4
Gent's Soft White 2 Butt	"	3 0	3 6
Gent's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, Perfect fitting	"	9 8	10 10

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

SERRAVALLO'S

FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & Co., LD., invite attention to their Stock of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES,

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS,

CHEMICAL AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS,
which is VERY COMPLETE, and comprises all the most RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AND INVENTIONS.
The Steel Instruments are of
GUARANTEED ENGLISH MANUFACTURE
and all may be RELIED ON as being the BEST PROCURABLE.
TREACHER & Co. are prepared to supply any quantities from Stock, and to
SUBMIT TENDERS AND UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS
with RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, and other large Consumers.
Agents to Messrs. ARNOLD & SON, Makers to the Home Government.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 4.	FROM Rs. 3.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

STYLISH EVENING DRESS FOR GENTLEMEN.

AT WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., HORNBY ROAD.

	Rs. a
DRESS SUITS complete	54 8
DRESS SUITS Silk Lined,...	Rs. 68, 71-8, 80-0 and 91 0
The "CLUB" or Dinner Jacket fine Black Coating,	Rs. 32-8, 44-8, 50-0 and 56 0
STYLISH LIGHT OVERCOATS for wear with Evening Dress	Rs. 25-0 and 27 0

All Garments Cut by an Experienced West End Cutter.
FIT and STYLE GUARANTEED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR FOR THE BREATH AND TEETH

IS the Finest Liquid Dentifrice and Mouth Wash in existence, and far surpasses in fragrance and delicacy any imported article. Always perfectly fresh.

In two sizes, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IN THE NEW YEAR

You may want a STIMULANT and PICK-ME-UP—and you can get nothing to equal

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A skilful combination of the most valuable tonics known to the scientific world.

PLEASANT to the PALATE.
MAY BE TAKEN AS A LIQUEUR AFTER MEALS.

Invaluable in all Nerve Complaints and to those recovering from severe illness, as well as those who want only an occasional stimulant. FAR AHEAD OF ANYTHING IMPORTED.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE IS NOT STICKY

AS many other imported preparations for the Hair are, but is an elegant and cooling preparation, beautifully perfumed and forming a highly desirable and refreshing Hair Applications for daily use all the year round.

RENEWS THE GROWTH.
PRESERVES AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR.
REMOVES SCURF AND DANDRIFF.
PREVENTS THE HAIR TURNING COLOR AND FALLING OUT.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within five minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

2. PERFORMANCES 2.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, AT 4 P.M.
Children and their Servants HALF PRICE.
WILLISON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
LAST NIGHT
OF OUR
PRESENT PROGRAMME.
See it now or never.
LAST NIGHT
OF
MLLE. FREDERICA'S
Serpentine Dance on Horseback. With Lime-light effects.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
ENTIRE CHANGE,
ALL THAT
THE WORDS IMPLY,
EVERYTHING NEW AND NOVEL.
POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Rs. 1. Natives only Annas 8.
Zenana Boxes by Special Arrangements.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-price, to Second and Third Seats.
Doors Open at 8-15, Commence at 9-15.
Seats Booked daily at MITCHELL and CO., Meadow Street.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
A PIANO RECITAL AND CONCERT
Will be given in the HALL of the INSTITUTE, ON MONDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, AT 9 P.M.
By Mr. R. WENNING,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
ADMISSION..... Rs. 3.
Seats may be booked at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and at Mr. WENNING'S Music Room, Hornby Road.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
MR. J. WALLACE, C.E., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the above Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1896, at 6 P.M.
SUBJECT—"TRAVELS in CAUCASUS and CIRCASSIA." Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.
R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS ENTERTAINMENT FUND.
SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund are requested TO PAY their subscription to the credit of the above Account at the Bank of Bombay.
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
CURIMBHOY EBRAHIM.
VISONJEE KHIMJEE,
RUTTONSHAW DADABHOY,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 Noon, on 21st February, 1896, for the supply of PAWLINS of SIZES, Depots, and Factories in the Bombay Command from 1st April, 1896, up to the 31st March, 1897.
II. Printed Forms of "List of Schedule" of the PAWLINS (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of Contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 29th January to 19th February 1896, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., (on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only).
The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
III. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one rupee for each set.
IV. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock Noon on Friday, the 21st February, 1896. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
V. All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.
C. A. EMPSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Bombay, 20th January, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are hereby invited for the following contracts in the Thana District.
For the period of one year from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897:—
(1). Collection of Ferry Tolls.
(2). Collection of Road Tolls.
(3). Removal of Sand and Clay, from Creeks and Rivers in the Thana District, except the places specially reserved in the Thana Vad.
2. Tenders should be sent in, so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, before 12 Noon (Mairas time), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1896.
3. It is optional with the Tenderers to send one Tender either for one or more Toll Bars or for all the Toll Bars in the District.
4. Every Tender must be accompanied by a Currency Note of Rs. 10 if the amount Tendered be below Rs. 1,000 or by one of Rs. 100 if the amount be over Rs. 1,000.
5. On failure to make the necessary deposit or to execute the necessary security bond and agreement, within 15 days of acceptance of a Tender, the deposit accompanying it shall be forfeited to Government.
6. Should no reasonable sums be offered by the Tenderers, the contract will be SOLD at once by PUBLIC AUCTION subject to the confirmation by the Collector without cancelling the Tenders.
7. The general conditions of sale can be ascertained in all the Mamlatdars' and Mahalkaris' Kacheris in this District, and any further information required by a Tenderer will be supplied on application to the Huzur Deputy Collector during office hours except on Sundays and General Holidays.
8. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
A. G. KOTWAL,
Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana.
Thana Collector's Office, 20th January, 1896.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1896, for the supply of Two Thousand Casks of PORTLAND CEMENT.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. eight hundred only to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 21st January, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE NEXT CONCERT
will take place on
WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
when nearly the whole of
HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACCABÆUS"
will be performed.
FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
The following Soloists will take part:—
Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN } Sopranos.
Miss HUMPHREY, Contralto.
Mr. CHISHOLM, Tenor.
Mr. PETERKIN, Baritone.
Mr. MARSHALL REID, Bass.
Further particulars will be given hereafter.
D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the GOUD SARASWAT (otherwise known as the SHENVI community of Bombay), have much pleasure in notifying that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the Members of the said community will be held on SUNDAY, the 26th January next, at 3-30 p.m., at the Muridhar Temple, Thakurdwar, for the adoption of Audited Accounts, which could not be done at the Meeting held on 18th August, 1895. The Accounts will have been brought up to July, 1895, as Mr. Baburao has this day handed over his accounts.
By Order of the Board of Trustees,
EKNATH R. KHOTE,
President of the Meeting held on 4th December, 1895.

TO SUPPLY a LONG FELT WANT, and in compliance with a wish expressed by many, SIGNOR SORINZI has decided to start a School of Pianoforte, whereby a sound Musical Teaching will come within the reach of those who, endowed as they may be with artistic gifts and disposition are unable to secure private tuition.
The system of Musical Instruction, as well as of the technique of Pianoforte, to be adopted in the School will be strictly in accordance with that of the leading European Conservatori so as to form Pupils of really artistic value, who shall not have occasion to regret time and fees wasted.
Terms for the School will be found below.
SIGNOR SORINZI.
Two class lessons a week (the day and time will be fixed after the minimum number of Pupils have subscribed, according to the convenience of the majority).
FEE—Rs. 10 monthly, to be paid in advance.
Subscription for one year—
Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ROSE & Co.'s, where accommodation for the School has been provided.
A minimum of twelve Pupils will be required to start lessons.

GENT'S
COMPLETE
OUTFITTING.
ASQUITH & LORD.
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.

GLASS PORTRAITURE.
A Speciality for
PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, and NAWABS.
PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs
ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED,
and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms.
PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS
OF WORK
UNEQUALLED.
Paintings on Canvas not faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.
THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.
P. D. KANGA & Co.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
LADIES and GENTLEMEN who were invited to the BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB BALL, which was to have taken place on the 27th December, 1895, are informed that the Ball has been fixed to take place on the 22nd January.
OWEN HOLDWAY,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 10th January, 1896.

NOTICE.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.
The OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only:—
BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELLASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.
The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and
Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,
is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT
for a SEASON to BOMBAY,
OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,
FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two tea-spoonfuls dissolved in water.
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Rs. 1 per line extra.

GEMMED RINGS.
AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
THE SALE of half share in the landed property in the Elphinstone Circle advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE SHOLAPORE MILLS, SHOLAPORE.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sholapore Mills, Sholapore, by order of the adjuster and on account of the insurance offices concerned,
A large quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bruce Lane, Fort, below the offices of Messrs. Wallace and Co. (where the things have been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome strong-made black and teak wood house old furniture, crockery and glassware, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, lamps, &c., the property of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE MEHTA.
The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Hill Road, at Bandora, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Solicitor, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, mahogany case of spoons and forks, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soudy and Co., strong-built boat-shaped phaeton, very powerful, fast and showy young dark bay waler, brass mounted harness, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. FRANK DESOUZA of the Guzerat Revenue Survey.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO CONFECTIONERS.
On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.'s office, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs CYRUS BROTHERS, confectioners, consisting of large size glass door cupboards, plate glass show cases, marble cream soda fountain, marble top counter 18ft., dining tables, bentwood chairs, sideboard, marble top teapoys, fancy goods, provisions, copper utensils, English cooking stoves, gas chandeliers, confectionery jars, etc.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
The library of the late Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court.
Catalogues will be published and the library is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT BANDORA,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Bapujee Chintamon, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hormusjee Framjee Acharwalla, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece of land, with the messuages or bungalow, stables and outhouses, standing thereon, situate and being at Bandora Peddy Mulla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the registration sub-district of Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 214 and Plot No. 1, and assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under No. H 2, containing by admeasurement 737 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Dr. Dossabhoy Pazonjee, on the west by the Mulla Pakady Road, on the north by the property of the said Dr. Dossabhoy Pazonjee, and on the south formerly by the property of Framjee Jamsetjee Acharwalla, and now by the property of Dossibai, wife of Framjee Jamsetjee Acharwalla, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Framjee Acharwalla and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods:—
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful chesnut Arab, about 14-1, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 bay waler gelding about 15 hands, aged, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 four-seated open carriage.
1 roan horse 14-3, age 6 years, believed sound, goes in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.
Under instructions from Mr. Ali Bin Ameer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, about 25 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers proceeding to their native country.
30 horses and ponies, consisting of chargers, racers, hunters, hacks, trappers, and polo ponies.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza Hoosein Khan and Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatvala, the Special Commissioners appointed for the purpose, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Court's order made in suit No. 63 of 1892 and bearing date the 23rd day of June, 1893, wherein Baboo Bibi alias Fatmabibi is plaintiff and Gyasoodin bin Shaikh Edroos, Shaik Esmail bin Shaikh Edroos, Abdul Subhoor bin Shaikh Edroos, Raboo Bibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos and wife of Shaikhoomeya Lalmeya, Carrimabibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos and wife of Balameya and Mariam Bibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos, under the age of 18 by her guardian ad litem, Mariambibi, widow of Hooseinmeya and Joao Braz Fernandes are defendants, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 1st prox. sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable landed properties:—
All those 3 pieces or parcels of land between G. I. P. Matunga Station and B. B. and C. I. Railway line, and also near the Mogulwadi, standing in the name of the said Shaik Edroos Dadoo Meya, which said pieces admeasure 4,603 square yards, and are bounded as follows:—A, containing 2,003 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east field of Phillipe Carvalho and on the west field of Lala Gopu, on the north field of Mathew Vaz, on the south field of Phillipe Carvalho. B, containing 1,788 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east water passage, on the west B. B. and C. I. Railway line, on the north passage, and on the south the field of Manuel DeSouza. C, containing 810 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east Toolsi waterpipe and road, on the west field of Sona Cape, on the north field of Pascoal DeSouza, and on the south field of Mathew Oliveira, and which said three pieces of land are delineated in the map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in red colour boundary line and marked A. B. C., which plan will be produced at the time of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza Hoosein Khan or Merwanjee Nanabhai Saklatwala, Special Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, at their respective offices on Hornby Road and Medows Street, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1896.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
57, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principa Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.
APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.
TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.
Signature.
NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.
THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARI SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
THE BERKFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA..... Do.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principa Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody an Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credits.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "forces majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent.
Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances to current account, or for fixed periods, on European approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at ½ per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 2 per cent. p. a.
" for 6 months at 1½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED),
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	"	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits.....	"	92,51,985 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,71,812 12 5
Sundries	"	3,31,133 5 2
Total.....	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	7,75,940 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,48,531 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	3,07,525 5 9
Total.....	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ or annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received as a Pleasantly Situated Country Home near Cheltenham. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.
For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents.
24, Meadows Street, Bombay.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA.—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.
THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.
The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.
The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.
Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.
Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo book of 581 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II.,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
B. V. A. Club, Annual General Meeting.
Bombay City Police Club Ball, Town Hall.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, opening night.
Willison's Circus, Esplanade, 4 and 9 p.m.
Evening Entertainment to the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Peddar Road, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Parade.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clyde entered and the steamer Congo left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Eden Hall and Maria Teresa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limri, accompanied by fourteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday morning, and has taken up his residence at Falkland Road.

A CHILD RUN OVER BY A TARM-CAR.—Bhicoo Vithoo, a Hindu boy, aged two, residing with his parents at Falkland Road, was, on Monday morning, playing in front of his parents' house, when he was accidentally knocked down by a tram-car, and one of the wheels passed over his right arm, fracturing it. The child was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Patriotique	Newton.
Valse	Estremadura	Buosiosl.
Selection	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
Lancers	The Duke of Fife	Wood.
Reminiscences of Auber		Godfrey.
Galop	The Tourists	Fredbo.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RIDING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Pettigrew, of the J. J. Hospital, was, on Monday evening, riding a horse along the Grant Road, when the animal became restive, and throwing the rider down, ran towards the J. J. Hospital, where it was secured by a townsman at Telli-gully. When the animal was galloping down the Grant Road, a woman, named Makoo, aged thirty, in attempting to get out of the way, had a severe fall, and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital. Mr. Pettigrew was not seriously injured.

THEFT ON BOARD THE CALEDONIA.—Constable Hopson, yesterday, brought up Sheikh Abdul Rahiman Sheikh Cumrudin before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of theft in respect of a Turkish towel, a pair of socks and a knife collectively valued at Rs. 2-8. The accused was a fireman on board the s. s. Caledonia, now lying in the harbour. While going to the shore he was found in possession of the stolen property. It was found that the towel and the knife belonged to the P. and O. Company and the pair of socks belonged to the third engineer. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARD THE ROSETTA.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Flanagan charged Gulam Mahomed before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a sheet, valued at Rs. 5, from the s. s. Rosetta, where he served as a fireman. While the accused was going out of the Victoria Dock, the policeman on duty challenged him, and he was found in possession of the stolen property. Being taken to Henry Steele, second steward of the s. s. Rosetta, the latter identified the sheet as belonging to the P. and O. Company, the cloth bearing the usual mark. It was also discovered that one sheet was missing from the vessel. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to one month's hard labour.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—Signor Scrinzi, the well-known musical professor, is striking out a departure entirely new to Bombay by starting a musical conservatoire where sound tuition can be obtained by those who, although endowed with artistic gifts and dispositions, are unable to secure private tuition. As the system of instruction and the technique of the pianoforte to be adopted will be strictly in accordance with that of the first-class institutions of a similar kind in Europe, pupils may rely upon all that is of really artistic value in them being developed, and will not have occasion to regret time and fees uselessly wasted. We have no doubt whatever that Signor Scrinzi will do his best to deserve the success which we wish him in this new venture.

THE KHAIRPUR BARRISTER.—Mr. Moolraj Bhagwanani, barrister-at-law, has arrived in Bombay from England, having on his way visited various places on the Continent. His stay in England, we are glad to find, has been a memorable success, equally honourable to himself and Khairpur. We are assured that he has accomplished all that the late Ameer, who sent him to London to complete his Western studies and to fit himself for high office at home, hoped, and he leaves behind him many good friends in England. Circumstances, however, have left Khairpur, but the new Ameer may find in Mr. Moolraj a loyal and efficient adviser in directing the affairs of his State along the path of progress and enlightened government.

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, regarding the death of Bhiwa Bhow, aged forty, who was killed on the afternoon of the 9th instant by the sudden collapse of the whole of the first floor of a godown, containing bags of gallnuts. The godown belonged to Dewji Gangadhur, a mucadam in the employ of Messrs. Stewart and Co., and was occupied at the time of the collapse by the firm of Dewji Virji. The deceased and several female labourers were at work when the floor collapsed. Superintendent Sweeny and Inspector George attended the inquiry, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Chandri, naikin of female labourers, and Kahna, both of whom were at work in the godown and who had also sustained slight bodily injury by their being precipitated along with the other labourers, were examined, and the inquiry was further adjourned.

GENERAL BOOTH ON TOUR.—The leader of the Salvation Army is proceeding upon his Indian tour. In Travancore and on the Malabar Coast he had huge crowds of from 8,000 to 10,000 persons at his meetings, besides successful select meetings in Trevandrum and Quilon. His new scheme for Indian Peasant Settlements and Village Banks has been received well, and promised support. Madras has just been visited next in order, and the reception on Saturday last was highly successful, huge crowds turning out to see and greet the Salvationist leader. The meetings on Sunday and Monday were crowded to excess, and were of an enthusiastic character. After a meeting in Hyderabad, the General reaches Poona on the 25th and lectures in the Gymkhana there. He then branches off to Calcutta and the N.-W., arriving in Bombay in time for his Town Hall engagement on the 19th February. In spite of the considerable fatigues of incessant travelling and speaking, the General is reported as being in good health and capital spirits.

NOISY SPECULATORS IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, twelve Hindu brokers and merchants were charged, at the instance of Constable Patterson, with disorderly behaviour in Shitkh Memon Street. The police officer said that the crowd collected, consisting of about 300 to 400 persons, was generally disorderly and most of the people were shouting out loudly. They were generally engaged in speculating. The accused were members of the crowd. Mr. Craige, pleader, defended the first accused, while Mr. Ruttanshah Dadachanji appeared for the fourth and fifth. The whole of the men denied the truth of the charge. The defence of most of them was, that as they were passing along the road, and happened to be mixed up with the crowd, they were arrested by the police. Some stated that they were coming out of the Mombadavie Temple after prayers, and were going towards Kalkadavie Road, when they were taken up by the police. However, they had no evidence to call in support of the statement. In convicting the accused, his Worship remarked that Sheikh Memon Street was a narrow lane, and the traffic being very heavy in the locality, the police had considerable difficulty in regulating traffic there. The police had often arrested speculators who blocked the thoroughfare and obstructed the traffic. His Worship, in dealing with the accused in such cases, invariably warned them that if they again interrupted traffic or blocked up the thoroughfare the penalty would be a heavier one. With a similar caution the magistrate fined the accused Rs. 8 each.

A DISHONEST MILL-HAND CAUGHT AT LAST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Henry Brewin charged Amroota Gunnoo, a mill-hand, employed at the Jivraj Baloo Mills at Tardeo, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 60, the property of the mill. For some time accused had been in the habit of stealing "dhoturs" and other pieces of cloth from the mill, but he was not detected until Monday midnight, when a policeman doing duty near the mill observed the accused jumping over the wall of the mill compound, and arrested him. On searching his person, the policeman recovered two new cotton "dhoturs," the property of the mill, one wrapped round his person and the other concealed under his arm. The policeman then took the accused before Constable Brewin, and on an inquiry ascertained that Amroota was an employe of the mill, and on searching his residence at Khetwady a number of cotton "dhoturs," and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 60, belonging to the mill, were recovered. A silver watch and chain and several other articles were also found in the accused's house, and for which he could not satisfactorily account as to how he came by them. The accused admitted having stolen the cotton "dhoturs" and other articles, belonging to the mill, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The prisoner was then charged with having found in his possession the silver watch and chain, reasonably suspected of having been stolen, and was sentenced to a further rigorous imprisonment for one month.

CARELESSNESS WITH POISONS.—Jagjiwan, a Hindu lad of about seven, was brought up before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged at the instance of Inspector Stanford with attempt to commit suicide. Mr. Stanford told his Worship that the boy was left in charge of his infant sister, whom he let fall. His parents reprimanded him for his carelessness, and the boy in anger drank a quantity of nitric acid, which his father, a gunsmith, used in his shop. The lad was removed to a hospital, where the doctors succeeded in getting the poison out of his stomach, and the lad recovered. The father was called to give evidence in the matter. He said that there were two cups lying close by, one containing tea and another a quantity of acid. The boy in mistake drank the acid thinking it was tea. The boy, he said, had been assisting him in the work of guilding for the last twelve months. The magistrate remarked that a boy who could not distinguish acid from tea was not fit to assist in work of that kind. If the father put acid in such easy reach of ignorant children, he was responsible for the result. The boy was discharged with a caution.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed to the above fund to date:—

H. H. Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., Rs. 500; H. H. Maharao Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Rao of Cutch, Rs. 250; H. H. Aga Khan, Rs. 250; H. H. G. Mansingjee, K.C.S.I., Thakur Saheb of Palitana, Rs. 250; H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, Rs. 250; Messrs. J. H. Sleigh, Rs. 100; J. L. Symons, Rs. 50; P. B. Savile, Rs. 25; F. Graham, Rs. 25; R. H. Macaulay, Rs. 25; W. R. Macdonnel, Rs. 25; E. R. Reddie, Rs. 25; L. R. W. Forrest, Rs. 50; Sukar Ebrahim, Rs. 50, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Ahmedbhoy Hubhibbhoy, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Sirdar Bahadur Jaisingrao Angria, Messrs. Chutterbhooj Morarjee, Noor Mahomed Jairaj Peerbhai Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hurkisondas Nurotomdas, Bhugwandas Nurrotumdas, Damoherdas Tapidas, Dayabhai Tapidas, Messrs. Narondas Rajaram & Co., Messrs. Khimjee Jeewa & Co., Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas & Co., Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co., Messrs. Khatau Makanji, Sons & Co., Messrs. Thakersey Moolee and Sons, Messrs. Visram Ebrahim, & Co., Messrs. Allana Munji & Co., Messrs. Vanmali Jugjiwan Shamjee & Co., Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., Messrs. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Talati & Co., Messrs. Bhimji Shamjee & Co., Messrs. Nensey Khairaz & Co., Messrs. Vussonjee Tricumjee & Co., Messrs. Shaik Mahomed bin Ali Ebrahim, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Jumnadas Nursey Khatao, Shiwlal Motilal, Nusserwanjee Jehangir Lam, Nuthoobhai Soorchand, Sobbagchund Tullokchund, Khebsidas Hurmookrai, Cheniram Jesraj, Parmesaridas Jugonnath, Beznath Choonilal, Valabhdas Munsookhram, Ishwerdas Tribhowandas, Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Malvi, Messrs. Pirojshaw B. R. Modi, Hormusjee B. Dantra, Dhunjee Kasidas, Messrs. Kalidas Lukhmichund and Co., Messrs. Gordhan Dorjee, Chuni Lalloobhoy, Dhurumsey Nemchund, Mugniram Jethanand, Assanund Dhurundas, Gungaram Tricumdas, Mungoomull Tricumdas, Moolchund Hemraj, Samidas Hemondas, Balkisondas Thakordas, Messrs. Sowchund Jootha and Co., Mr. Dorabjee Cowasjee Davar, Messrs. Nadirshaw and Dadiba, Messrs. M. M. Heeramaneck, Khetsidas Luckminarain, Shidarmull Foolchund, Goordeyal Gungabux, Khetsidas Hurnandrai, Sewsamull Sewdayal, Thakersey Nundlal, Oodeyram Motilal, Luchmondas Sewdas, Luchmondas Bhiconchund, Guneshdas Thakordas, Kunyalal Kisongopal, Govindas Jankidas, Jugonnath Gordhundas, Mamraj Rambhugut, Soorujbhai Sewprasad, Hirajee Nanabhai Spencer, Ardaseer Dhunjibhoy Bolton, Nowrojee Jeewanjee Gazdar, Damoderdas Hemondas, Khursedjee D. Shroff and Kanjee Meghjee, each Rs. 25. Mr. Dewjee Moolji, Rs. 21. Messrs. Lalljee Poonsey, D. R. Dady, Tulubhdas Heerjee, each Rs. 20. Messrs. Lalljee Thakersey, Bapoobhai Kukal, and Sewjee Hunsraj, each Rs. 15. Messrs. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy, Shapoorjee Sorabjee, S. N. Kooper, Nowrojee Pestonjee, Dongarjee Vishram Assoo, Shamjee Govindjee, Bharmul Shreepal, Heerjee Govindjee, Heerjee Ruttonsey, Kesowjee Poonja, Shamjee Lowjee, Dewjee Vussonjee, Ruttonsey Tejpall, Bhimsey Lalljee, Govindjee Veiljee, Veiljee Soondurjee, Virsey Ramjee, Soondurjee Ludha, Veiljee Heerjee, Kesowjee Dewkaran, Shamjee Soonderjee, Waljee Ebjee, Lalljee Dewani, each Rs. 10. Total Rs. 16,500.

(Sd.) TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
CURIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
VISONJEE KHIMJEE,
RUTTONSHAW BADABHOY,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs. a. p.
G. C. Whitworth, Esq.	98 0 0
Amount previously acknowledged ..	1,27,507 1 9
Grand Total	1,27,557 1 9

P. C. H. SNOW,
Chairman.
T. S. WEIR,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Committee, Homeless Leper Fund.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "Take Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 18, Finsbury Road London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A DISPUTED SALE OF LAND AT RIPON ROAD.

HUSSONALLI MULLA HAKIMJEE VS. HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE DADACHANJEE.

THE plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be ordered to specifically perform an agreement for the sale of his property to the plaintiff, etc. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Nagu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 2nd October, 1895, the defendant offered, through Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, of Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, to sell a plot of land at the Ripon Road for the sum of Rs. 3,100 free of all charges. The plaintiff accepted the offer, and the acceptance was duly communicated to the defendant by Messrs. Bennett and Co., on the 3rd October, 1895. On the 5th October, the plaintiff's attorneys wrote to the defendant, stating that they were instructed to prepare the necessary conveyance to carry out the sale, and asked for an inspection of the title deeds of the property. Defendant having failed to reply, they gave him notice that, if he did not make an appointment for giving an inspection of the title deeds by the 14th October, a suit would be filed against him for specific performance. The defendant wrote subsequently, denying that he had agreed to sell the property to the plaintiff.

The defendant, by his written statement, admitted that there were certain negotiations for the sale of the land in question between him and Messrs. Bennett and Co., but said that he refused the offer made to him. On the 2nd October, Messrs. Bennett and Co. sent a clerk to him with a letter, and requested defendant to send them by the clerk the bills and plan of the property, and to sign an acknowledgment for the letter, but defendant refused to accept the letter or to send the bills and plan until the price of the property was settled. On the 5th October, defendant had an interview with Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Bennett, but he refused to accept the price of Rs. 3,100, which was then offered to him. No further negotiation had taken place, and under the circumstances, the defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJI.)

A CASE UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT X. OF 1870, &c.

IN September, 1891, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, referred for the determination of the High Court, under the provisions of section 38 of Act X. of 1870, the matter of two plots of land situated at Matoonga, the acquisition of which under the Act was ordered by Government notification of 11th December, 1890. The claimants to the land had agreed to the compensation offered by the Collector; but disputes having arisen between them, the matter came before the court. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Kaye, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the claimant Sheribai; Mr. Scott and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the claimant Nusserwanjee Byramjee Fakirajee; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dunjisha, appeared for the other claimants. The first, second, and some other claimants each claimed the whole of the compensation money. The rest claimed each a share as the heirs of Byramjee Fakirajee.

The Collector stated in his report that the plots of land in question measured 8,877 and 1,118 square yards, and were entered in the Collector's books in the name of Pestonjee Byramjee Fakirajee. Mr. Campbell said he had reason to think that Pestonjee Byramjee (since deceased), Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Jerbai, wife of Rstanjee Bhikajee Karanjwalla, the only child and sole heir of Rustomjee Byramjee, deceased, and Horomjee Byramjee, the claimants were interested in the plots in question. No amount had been tendered under section 5 of the Act, as the plots had not been damaged in any way. He was prepared to give compensation, under section 11, in respect of the larger plot, at 12 annas per square yard, Rs. 6,657-12-0; and at the same rate for the smaller plot, Rs. 838-8-0, making Rs. 7,496-4-0, which with Rs. 1,124-7-0 for compensation at 15 per cent., amounted to Rs. 8,620-11-0. All the claimants had agreed to the compensation offered.

The claimant Sheribai claimed the whole amount offered by the Collector on the ground that the land stood in the name of her father, the late Pestonjee Byramjee Fakirajee. The claimant, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Fakirajee also claimed the whole amount, while others claimed portions of the amount. Evidence regarding the cross claims of the different parties was heard during the day.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A POLICE CONSTABLE EXTORTING A BRIBE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASULKHAN HUSSEN.

THE prisoner appealed from a decision of Mr. C. Fawcett, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, on the 28th October last, convicted him of voluntarily causing hurt to compel restoration of property, section 330; of voluntarily causing hurt to extort property, section 327; and of extortion, section 384 of the Indian Penal Code; and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, with the addition of a fine of Rs. 100 on the third charge; the sentences to be consecutive; that is, six years in all. Mr. R. K. Dadachanjee appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, in his capacity of a police constable in the Broach district, went with a head constable named Salimkhan to investigate a complaint of theft and house-breaking, reported to have occurred on the 24th July last at the village of Rahadpur, some two or three miles from Broach. After they had visited the scene of the offence, Salimkhan, who remained to make enquiries in the house of the complainant, ordered the accused to go and make enquiries in the village of the Wartanias. The accused accordingly collected all the Wartanias, who belong to the aboriginal tribe called Bhils, at the chora, and proceeded to threaten and browbeat them, saying that they should find out the culprits and recover the stolen property; otherwise they were themselves the culprits. He also beat them with a bamboo stick which he carried in his hand and told them they should give him some money; otherwise he would further maltreat them. The Bhils protested that they were too poor to pay anything. The accused used further threats and violence. At last in despair in order to save themselves from this treatment, they determined that they must give him something. One Ditcodia, a Bhil, consented to allow his silver armlet to be pledged, so that the proceeds should be given to the accused. The latter promising to redeem it at harvest time. Two of the men were sent to Broach to raise the money, and they were to wait in the chora at Broach until the accused's arrival, and then hand over to him the amount raised on the ornament. In the evening, on the return of the head constable and the accused to Broach, they found the chora, the accused had returned to Ditcodia to follow him; and dropping behind the head constable, accused allowed the Bhils to come up to him, and after receiving the money, Rs. 8, went on his way. The Bhils returned to Rahadpur and told the others what they had done. Nothing was heard of the matter until some two months later, when the mamlatdar went, under orders from the District Magistrate, to make futher inquiries into the alleged theft and housebreaking. One of the Bhils complained to him of the accused's conduct; and she whole matter then came out. On his return to Broach, the mamlatdar went to the house of the man with whom the armlet had been pledged for Rs. 8-0-0: the accused was subsequently identified; and thereupon the District Magistrate ordered the prosecution of the accused. No motive had been shewn for the Bhils trumping up a false charge aginst the accused. Mr. Fawcett, in convicting the accused, said it was a very serious offence; and that there was only too much reason to suppose that the case was typical of the oppression practised by scoundrels like the accused, under the cloak of authority, on poor people, whenever they got an opportunity like the one seized upon in the present case. Mr. Fawcett considered it his duty to pass a severe and deterrent sentence, upon the accused; and he was sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: Although the careful judgment contains arguments to the contrary, we agree with the assessors in doubting the story about the demand and payment of Rs. 8 to the prisoner at Broach. The two Bhils are not corroborated as to the pledge of the Khada (armlet) on the date they give; and there are other discrepancies. We therefore reverse the convictions and sentences passed under sections 327 and 384 of the Indian Penal Code. We uphold the conviction under section 330 and the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed thereon.

The court reversed the convictions recorded against and the sentences passed upon accused under section 327 and 384 of the Indian Penal Code, and upheld the conviction and sentence passed under section 330.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

Saturday, 25th January.

WALER PLATE.—Rs. 100. Five furlongs. For all Australian and English horses landed since 1st August, 1895. Weight for age and class raised 2st.

PONY SCURRY.—Rs. 100. Four furlongs. For Arab ponies landed since 1st August, 1895. 13-2 to carry 1st. 3lbs. Weight for inches. Winners once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; and oftener, 10lbs.

Entries to close 10 a. m. on Thursday. Other general conditions as published for extra meeting advertised for 1st February.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE Council met at Government House on Thursday last when there were present: The Hon'ble Sir A.E. Miller, Kt., C.S.I., Q.C., presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.; The Hon'bles Lieutenant-General Sir H. Brackenbury, K.C.B., R.A.; Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.; J. Woodburn, C.S.I.; Prince Sir Jahan Kadr Meerza Muhammad Wahid Ali Bahadur, K.C.I.E.; Mohiny Mohun Roy; C. C. Stevans, C.S.I.; A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., M.D.; Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.; Alan Cadell, C.S.I.; J. D. Rees, C.I.E.; G. P. Glendinning; Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E.; Bahadur, Fakharuddoulah, Chief of Loharu; Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskate and P. Playfair, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskate took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy moved that the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, AND INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

EXCISE ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Excise Act, 1881. He said:—"The Bill which I ask permission to introduce is the outcome of the recommendations made by the Hemp Drugs Commission which sat during 1893 and 1894, under the presidency of Mr. Mackworth Young. That Commission made a very elaborate enquiry into the whole subject of hemp drugs and made certain recommendations on the subject. These recommendations were discussed by the Government of India in a Resolution which was published in the Gazette of India about a year ago. The general policy of Government towards hemp drugs, as recommended by the Commission, and, on their recommendation, adopted by the Government of India, is that there should not be an attempt to prohibit the cultivation of hemp drugs altogether. That is to say, to render their cultivation and their consumption penal under all circumstances. The adopted policy is that such restriction and control as the Government desire to exercise in reference to these drugs should be exercised by means of the imposition of taxation. Now, this Hemp Drugs Commission's inquiries have resulted in giving us a great deal of information regarding hemp drugs which we did not possess before, and the law as it stands with reference to the imposition of taxation upon these drugs having been drawn up and brought into force at a time when we did not know so much about them as we now know, is imperfect in some respects. In the first place the accepted principle of excise taxation on liquors and drugs in this country is, where it is possible, as follows: we attempt at the place of origin where liquors or drugs are produced to levy an initial tax by quantity, or any thereafter and that a further taxation, obtained by selling privileges of vend. For example, in the case of liquors we obtain control over the liquor at the place where it is produced—the distillery—and before the liquor passes out of our control we levy a duty per gallon. In the same way opium is entirely cultivated under our control; it is gathered in the factories, afterwards despatched to the treasuries, and does not pass out of those treasuries until the vendor who is licensed to distribute it pays to the Government not only the cost price but a considerable sum per seer in respect of initial duty. Unfortunately in the case of ganja the Government have not under the present law the power to impose this initial duty; they can only tax it by means of licenses to vend and sale of privileges of vend. This does not give to the Government anything approaching to the taxation which, on a better system, might be levied upon the ganja, and does not carry out a recommendation of the Commission which the Government adopted, namely, that of imposing a sufficient control and restriction upon the consumption of hemp drugs by heavy taxation. Now, I ought to observe in the first place that I do not ask this Legislative Council to deal with these matters so far as they relate to the bigger Provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Each of these Provinces has its own legislation on abkari matters, and whatever legislation is necessary will be undertaken under the legislative authority of the Local Governments. The Act which I propose to amend—the Excise Act of 1881—applies both to the Provinces of Northern India, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; also to a small district in the south—Coorg—which happens to be under the direct administration of the Government of India; and it applies also to Burma. But, with regard to Burma, I ought to observe that although the word 'Burma' appears in some of the amendments which the present Bill introduces into the Excise Act, we do not propose to make any alteration in the system of administration of hemp drugs in that Province. It is at present prohibited in that Province, but I regret to say that that prohibition exists far more upon paper than in reality. The Burmese and Chinese are, both of them, extremely good smugglers and have hitherto managed to introduce as much ganja into that country as would be consumed if we had a regular system of taxation and not of prohibition. Now, of these Provinces for which we propose to legislate—the Provinces of Northern India—some of them have local cultivation of the plants, but most of them have not. One of the centres of local cultivation is Nimar in the Central Provinces, and the drug which is consumed in the North-Western Provinces is mostly obtained either from Bengal, where an extremely satisfactory system prevails, and where we have the drug completely under our control, or from Nimar, where, at present at least, we have the control may be improved. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab there is practically no local cultivation. The principle we wish to apply to the taxation of ganja is that each of these Provinces may be independent of every other one, and may manage its hemp drugs independently. It will, first of all, obtain an initial taxation by quantity. Then it will do upon the drug cultivated in other provinces and imported into the Province of consumption by the control exercised over the drug at the point of cultivation and the control exercised in respect of importation from the place of cultivation into the consuming Provinces. We do not intend that the levy of the tax shall take place at the very moment of storing the plant, or of obtaining it by importation. That would not necessarily suit the trade; they may reasonally wish to keep the drug and store it until it passes into consumption. For that purpose we provide a system of bonded warehouses, and though "bonded warehouses" sound something very grand, they may really be nothing but a small godown within the confines of a central distillery; we provide, therefore, that the drug may remain untaxed in these bonded warehouses until it finally passes out into the possession of the vendors. At that point, whether the drug is obtained from importation from outside British India, or merely from outside the Province in which it is consumed, we intend that the consuming Province will be able to levy its initial duty. As I have explained, the present Act does not give power to Local Governments to levy an initial duty, or to hold the ganja under complete control of Government officials, and it is for the purpose of giving them that power that I propose to amend the Act. I ought also to mention that this Excise Act of 1881 has been the subject of very many amending Acts, and at a later stage I shall propose either to the Council or to the Select Committee, in such a form as my hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Miller may tell me is the proper form, that the Council should pass not a mere amending Act in the form in which the Bill is now proposed to be introduced, but an amended Act containing all the amendments up to date. It will be a mere consolidation because I do not pretend that the Act as it stands is in every respect satisfactory. At the same time the Excise Act—an Act which very many officers of Government, and many people engaged in a large trade, are having continual recourse to, and are required to enter into the ins and outs of—I say it is extremely desirable that such an Act should be in a consolidated shape and not scattered over the Statute-book in half a dozen partial Acts. It is desirable, however, in the first place that the Bill should take the form of an amending Act in matters relating to ganja only, because in that shape it will be easier for the Local Governments and officers concerned to consider the precise proposals contained in the Bill, and to avoid considering at the same time other matters in connection with the administration of excise in respect of which there is not the same urgency."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the "North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette," the "Punjab Government Gazette," the "Central Provinces Gazette," the "Burma Gazett e" and the "Coorg District Gazette" in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Council adjourned.

THE following label has, a Paris correspondent tells us, been stuck on the glass which holds Gambetta's brain: "Leon Gambetta, politician, died on Dec. 31st, 1882, of perityphlitis, at the age of forty-three. Gambetta was above everything else an orator. This can be seen from the great development of the third frontal and left convolution—a development greater than any other so far noticed." Gambetta's brain is in the Anthropological Museum in the old Convent of the Cordeliers.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SAILING COMMITTEE.—Capt John Hext, R N Commodore; H W Ulrich, Esq, Rear-Commodore; Commander Maurice Bean, Judge; Commander W Chandler; Captain K Macanlay, Starter; Mr John B K Macbeth; Captain W F Potts and Mr C Bolleau, Secretary.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1896.

1st CRUISER RACE.—For all Yachts which do not, or do not care to enter for No 5 or 7.

Time allowance Yacht Racing Association. Entrance Rs 15. 1st Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs 300. 2nd Prize Rs 100. Four Boats to start or no 2nd prize. To start at 12-30 P.M. Twice round the course.

2ND SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Jolly Boats. Entrance Free. 1st Prize Rs 20, 2nd Prize Rs 15, 3rd Prize Rs 10. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 12 45 P. M. Once round the course.

3RD SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Karrachee Boats. Entrance Free, 1st Prize Rs 30. 2nd Prize Rs 20. 3rd Prize Rs 10. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 1 P. M. Once round the course.

4TH SAILING RACE.—For Man-o-war and bona-fide ships boats of any rig or size. Entrance Rs 5. 1st Prize Rs 75. 2nd Prize Rs 50. 3rd Prize Rs 25. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 1-15 P. M. Once round the course.

5TH SAILING RACE.—For Club Yachts over 24 feet and under 30 feet linear rating. Time allowance for rating. Entrance Rs 15. 1st Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs 350 2nd Prize Rs 100. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 1-30 P M. Twice round the course.

6TH HANDICAP SAILING RACE—For Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV and Club Yachts not qualified to sail in Club races. Time allowance for rating. Entrance Rs 15. Prize Entrance money and a cup valued Rs 100 To start at 1-45 P.M. Twice round the course.

7TH A SHALED HANDICAP SAILING RACE—For all Lateen rigged Club Yachts of any rating. Entrance Rs 15 1st Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs 300 2nd Prize Rs 100, Three Yachts to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 2-30 P.M. Twice round the course

Aquatic Sports—at 3-30 p. m. Prizes Rs 42.

Water Polo, Duck Hunt, Greasy Pole &c. &c. Swimming Races for Natives, High Water at 3-5 P. M. 12"-6" at the Apollo Bunder

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1896.

SAILING RACE—A sealed Handcap for all bona-fide Club Yachts. Entrance Rs 15, 1st Prize —Entrance money and a cup valued Rs 350. 2nd Prize Rs 200. 3rd Prize Rs 100. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 2 P.M. Twice round the course.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE—For Licensed Passenger Boats, Entrance free, 1st Prize Rs 20. 2nd Prize Rs 10, Six Boats to start or no second Prize. To start at 4 P.M.

2ND RACE—For Licensed Canoes, Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs 10 2 and Prize Rs 5, Six Canoes to start or no second Prize. To start at 4-15 P.M.

3RD RACE—For Four to Six oared gigs. Man-o-war ships boats or otherwise, 1 mile. Entrance Rs 5. 1st Prize Rs 30. 2nd Prize Rs 15. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 4-30 P.M.

4TH RACE—For four oared out rigged boats or skiffs, 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10 Prize a cup valued Rs 200. For Boats belonging to recognised Boat Clubs. Two Boats to start or no race To start at 4-45 P.M.

5TH RACE—For two oared out rigged boats or skiffs, 1 mile. Entrance Rs 10, Prize Rs 75. Two Boats belonging to recognised

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EARRINGS AND EAR BUTTONS.—We have on hand a very pretty collection of this form of Ornament. Plain Gold Buttons, Rs. 5 set with single pearls from Rs. 17. Cluster of Pearls, Rs. 70. Single Diamonds, Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BAMBOO ART FURNITURE.—5 o'clock Tea Tables, Etageres, Whatnots, etc., with beautiful Fayence Plates.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A very fine assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington and Super-Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

BICYCLES, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children by the QUADRANT. RUDGE WHITWORTH and other manufacturers' lists on application to PRIEST and Co., 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of Idilia from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8, and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are Carefully Selected by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

A COMPETENT BINDER WANTED.—Apply to "X." care of this Office.

MACHINIST WANTED.—Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Offices, Albert Buildings.

HORSES—WANTED pair Arabs trained to Saddle and Harness. "X Y Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED PUPILS to LEARN either English, French, or German. Terms, 40 Rupees a month, Six Lessons weekly. Apply "LINGUIST," care of this Office.

WANTED a B.A., for training up in an office, 5 years engagement. Salary Rs. 60 with annual increments of Rs. 10. None need apply unless he can give a good reference and security. Apply "No. 333," care of this office.

BEST XTALLYZED FRUITS, new, per lb. Rs. 1-8. Per Fancy Box, As. 12 and 8. Chocolate Cream, per lb, Rs 2. PEARSE & CO, Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Found thoroughly satisfactory in every way. Proprietor always ready to do everything he can for the residents."—Ch. F. W. (Bombay).

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have been most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environment is all that can be desired. H. J. PARSONS, Judge, High Court.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.—Near Byculla Railway Station.—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms Apply to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 950. Apply "X," care of this Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by the Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TO LET, for twelve months, from the beginning of May, a FURNISHED HOUSE, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Rent, including taxes, Rs. 225. Apply to H. I. P. THOMSON.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, World, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from MAHABLESHWAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' by 125 lbs. working pressure, Hopkinson's fittings, now Ready for delivery, with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "M B." care of this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per measem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY! FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY!

OF THE

GREATEST HUMORIST OF THE AGE,
GREATEST HUMORIST OF THE AGE,
The Author of "The Innocents Abroad,"

MARK TWAIN,
MARK TWAIN,
MARK TWAIN,
MARK TWAIN,
MARK TWAIN,

Who is taking a Tour round the World, AND WILL

NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5-30, IN THE

NOVELTY THEATRE,

GIVE HIS

FIRST MARK TWAIN "AT HOME,"
FIRST MARK TWAIN "AT HOME,"
FIRST MARK TWAIN "AT HOME,"
FIRST MARK TWAIN "AT HOME,"

Humorously and Numerously Illustrated WITH

LIFE AND CHARACTER SKETCHES,
LIFE AND CHARACTER SKETCHES.

THE SECOND "AT HOME," with Entirely Different Subjects, will be given, on MONDAY, at the same time.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4; 3; 2; and Re. 1.

Tickets may be purchased and Seats secured At SOUNDY and Co.

R. S. SMYTHE.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Allgut Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS:

H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,

BOTH FINE AND COARSE,

APPLY TO THE

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.B., Vict., England, M.D. Belge,

SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, (Madness, &c.) Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, (sleeplessness), Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

Hours of Consultation, from 1 to 5 p.m., at 55, Apollo Street Residence Sagar Mehel, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

CONSOLS in London declined 1-16 per cent. yesterday, say to 107 7-16; and French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 101¾, with Paris Exchange in London slightly lower, at fcs. 25·24. About £275,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1 1/8 per cent. to 1 1/8, that on six months sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. lower at £61 3/8. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged, at 30 11-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent cheaper, at 67 1/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·89 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 7/8d.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened to-day with the Goat Skin Sale, light Madras having been firm and prices 2d. per lb. higher; heavy Madras firm; and Madras medium quality firm at an advance of 1d. per lb. The number of Goat Skins offered at these sales is 1,030,000; and of Sheep Skins 1,170,000.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., nominal, same shipment to the same ports, market firm; and Linseed at 36½s. per 416 lbs., nominal, same shipment to the same ports, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 17,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4⅜d. for January deliveries, and 4 21-64d. for May-June. The Manchester market was steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday, with Best Yellow ¼d. per lb. lower. The number of bales offered is 25,000.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 3-16 cents; but April Futures were 5 points higher, at 7·99 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals so far and those in the two previous years for the same time

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	19,000	43,000	28,000
Two days' do.	31,000	71,000	54,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895	3,797,000	5,772,000	4,660,000

A moderate business has been reported here in Cotton to-day in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. Exporters have bought 400 Bengal, at Rs. 153-5; end 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 185-7; while the Mills have taken 1,200 bales, consisting of 700 Barsee, at Rs. 207; 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 155; Mulkapore, at Rs. 200; end 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have again been in moderate request for shipment, both markets remaining steady in tone, with prices unchanged, except in the case of *Linseed*, which we quote half an anna higher, at Rs. 7-1-0 to Rs. 7-3-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,481 bales.
Wheat	13,343 cwts.
Linseed	3,396 ,,
Gingellyseed	13,272 ,,
Groundnuts	14,687 ,,
Castorseed	2,724 ,,
Rice	10,727 ,,

FREIGHTS remain quiet and unchanged. Some business for February shipment, however, has been reported at 13s.; and for March, at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a dull feeling this morning at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; but the rate afterwards advanced to 1s. 2d., at which a fair amount was taken, when it receded again to 1s. 1 31-32d. The opening quotation for 3 months' sight Credits was 1s. 2 3-32d. and receded to 1s. 2 1-16 d., at which a fair amount was placed, the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 1-16 to 3-32d.	,,
Francs 2 do.	1'48¾ to ¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the enhanced rates of 105 7-16 for cash, and 105 5-16 for the February settlement, and the market has been steady throughout the day at these quotations, closing on the same level.

SHARES.—There has been a little more doing in this market to-day at prices more generally against than in favour of sellers as per our revised list. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 10, say to Rs. 1,440 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Perim Obock interrupted.
Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.
Key West route to South America and West Indies interrupted.
Teheran route interrupted beyond Kertoh.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Communication with South Africa entirely cut off by interruption cables San Thome Loanda and Laurengo Marques Durban.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	21	9	49 p.m.	...	33
Suez	21	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 21st January, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	...	3
,, Karachi	...	33	...	1
,, Madras	...	30	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·925
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·7
Dew Point	63·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·67
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67.1
General Directions of wind*	NNW, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	204

* From midnight to midnight.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th January, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	14,000	20	17,520
Or per mile of Railway	30	122	.....	152
For previous weeks of half-year	....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	3,500	14,000	20	17,520
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,134	21,477	29	24,690
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	187	.....	215
Total to corresponding date do.	3,134	21,477	29	24,690
Decrease for the week			Rs.	7,170
Ditto to date				7,170

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FFORDE.—January 19, at Bedford, the wife of Brownlow Fforde.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1896.

AN illustration of the truth of the cynical belief at home that the best way to shelve indefinitely a public question is to refer it to a Royal Commission is afforded by the fact that, although nearly two years have elapsed since the Opium Commission concluded in this city the work of recording evidence, final orders on the recommendations contained in the report have only just been issued by the Secretary of State in consultation, with the Government of India. As a matter of fact a far longer period than two years frequently elapses in England between the sittings of Royal Commissions and the giving of practical effect to their conclusions and in many cases no legislative or administrative action is taken. Considering that the report of the Opium Commission was only forwarded to the Viceroy-in-Council last May, and that Government had to submit their views thereon in full to the Secretary of State before his orders were passed, it cannot be said that such delay as has occurred since the report was issued is unreasonable. The public could have waited a few months longer without serious concern, for it was a foregone conclusion that Lord Elgin and his Council would heartily assent to the general recommendations of the Commissioners. In the words of the despatch of the Viceroy's Council to the Secretary of State the report "may be regarded as a vindication of the past action of the Government of India, in regard to the production, consumption, and sale of opium, and as an endorsement of the views which have guided us in our past policy." It was not to be supposed, however, that an exhaustive enquiry like that made by Lord Brassey and his colleagues would reveal a system of opium administration so perfect as to require absolutely no amendment. It was therefore only natural that, while strongly advocating the general retention of existing methods, the Commissioners should make a number of recommendations in regard to details of administration. It is to a consideration of these proposals that a large part of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated October 19 last, is devoted, while the remainder of the document accentuates the general conclusions of the Commission. The recommendations of most general interest are those made with a view to discourage that most objectionable form of the use of the drug—opium smoking. The Commissioners suggested that the course adopted in this Presidency, in the Punjab, and in the North-West Provinces, and Oudh should be pursued and Government should, in deference to native sentiment, abandon in all Provinces the licensing of shops for the manufacture and sale of *chandul* and *madak*. The Viceroy-in-Council incidentally points out in reply that the sale under Government licenses of licit opium prepared for smoking undoubtedly tends to prevent the sale and consumption in this form of illicit opium—a statement which is fully borne out by the experience of the Department in Bombay and in all the other Provinces, where the *chandul* shops have been closed. The policy in Assam, the Central Provinces and Madras has therefore been to try to check the spread of the habit by raising the price of smoking preparations, and by restricting as far as possible the number of places where they can be legitimately obtained. The Government of India, however, readily assent to the recommendation to cease the grant of licenses to *chandul* shops in the Provinces named. At the same time they adduce weighty reasons against attempting to prevent the private consumption of the drug in the form of opium smoking in the manner suggested, not only by Mr. Wilson, but also by the two Indian members—the Maharaja of Dharbanga and the late Mr. Haridas Veharidas. In agreeing with the majority of the Commission that no sufficient necessity for so extreme a measure has been shown, Government point out that the habit being of comparatively recent introduction is very naturally regarded by respectable natives with disfavour and suspicion, and they call attention to the fact that in the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, China and other countries where the practice exists opium smoking is said by trustworthy witnesses to be less injurious than opium eating. Government fully admit, however, that it is desirable to discourage the habit as practised in India as much as possible, and they intimate their intention of asking the Local Governments to state their opinions as to the possibility or advisability of legislation against the use of premises for this purpose either by the public generally or by so-called clubs.

Next in importance to the suggestion of the Commission in respect to opium smoking must be reckoned the recommendation that the Government of India should again consider the proposals made by a Commission they appointed in 1883 respecting the Bengal Opium Department. Some of these proposals have been carried into effect, particularly in the Benares Agency, but others, though not rejected by Government, have been held over. Lord Brassey and his colleagues recommended the full development in the Benares Agency of the system of dealing direct with the cultivators, the extension of the same system to the Behar Agency, and the better payment of the inferior native officials known as the Kothi establishments. It so happens that a month before the report of the Commission was sent to this country by the India Office, Sir Charles Elliott, after touring in Behar, submitted proposals for the assimilation of the system there to that existing in the Benares Agency, and for the abolition in Behar of the practice of dealing through representatives, provided the cultivators desire to deal at first hand. The explanation given for not effecting this change sooner is that the system of dealing with the middleman, to use a commercial phrase, is very firmly established in Behar, and that if the plan recommended in 1883 had then been adopted it would have necessitated increased expenditure upon establishments. In August last, the Government of India issued an order authorising the experimental introduction into selected sub-divisions of the Behar Agency of a scheme for making payments to the poppy cultivator for opium delivered, either direct or at the cultivator's option. Financial considerations have also stood in the way of increasing the pay of Kothi establishments, but Government intimate that they will again examine the question now that it has been pressed upon their attention by the Commission. A matter of more interest to us on this side of India is the question of the arrangements existing with the Native States in Central India and Rajputana by which the transit of opium through British territory is allowed. The stoppage of this right of transit was advocated by the prohibitionists, but the Government of India agree with the Commission in holding that the right could not now be justly withdrawn save by voluntary agreement with the States, and such agreement would involve payment by the Government of India of enormous sums as pecuniary compensation to the Chiefs and their subjects for the loss of a profitable trade. Government have always adopted an essentially restrictive attitude in respect to the trade. The report rightly describes the policy of Government in regard to Malwa opium as that of "taking the highest pass duty that the trade can legitmiately bear, the duty being assessed with direct reference to the prices realised for the Bengal opium at the Calcutta sales." But the Government of India point out that the price in Calcutta is only one element in the fixing of the duty; the circumstances of the Malwa trade, the prices realised for the opium and the fluctuations in the exports from Bombay are also weighed and considered. If Bombay exporters do not agree with the opinion of the Commissioners that the transit duty is sometimes imposed at rates higher than is compatible with equity, they will readily admit that the rates are so high as to directly contribute to the marked development of poppy cultivation in China, and to the consequent serious falling off in the Bombay export trade.

In their despatch the Government of India particularly emphasise the view taken by the Commission that it is impossible to distinguish between the use of opium as a domestic medicine and its *quasi*-medicinal use as a stimulant or restorative. It is very truly pointed out that large numbers of the people in this country are unable to obtain professional medical advice, and many who are within the reach of such aid prefer to be their own doctors or to trust to the treatment of friends or relatives. Supposing the prohibitionists had their way who would have to decide in these cases what constitutes a medical purpose? The despatch admits that in a very few instances opium may be used for the unclean purpose regarding which the prohibitionist witnesses said so much—that of stimulating the virile powers, but Government point out that the degredation and demoralisation of such men arises from a sensual depravity which would find vent whether opium were resorted to or not. We have to look, not to the exceptional, but to the ordinary purposes for which the drug is used, in considering the question of prohibition. The evidence adduced before the Commission showed conclusively that opium is ordinarily used as a pain-killer, or as a stimulant or restorative after middle age; and that its use for these purposes does not incur popular disapproval. With regard to the administration of the drug to children the Government of India are able to point to the fact that the Commissioners have accepted the view submitted by them as far back as January 1894 that it was undesirable to attempt by legislation to check or prohibit the practice, and that any attempt to do so would be resented as an unnecessary interference with the domestic arrangements of the people. The despatch admits that so far as British India is concerned the Government monopoly makes possible the prohibition of the production of opium. But it would not be possible to restrict the use of the drug to medicinal purposes since the demand for opium would be supplied by smuggling from the Native States and from other sources. The Viceroy-in-Council sums up the position in a sentence when he says that prohibition would be "a tyrannical interference with private rights and liberties; it would involve the abandonment of much revenue both direct and indirect, which the Government of India are not in a position to forego, and it would give rise to widespread discontent amongst the classes to whom it brings a considerable profit."

THREE new Bills are now before the Viceroy's Council—a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, a Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act and the Indian Evidence Act, and the third, a Bill to amend the Excise Act. In regard to the first of these Bills it is proposed so to amend the Civil Procedure Code as to enable the Court to receive evidence by affidavit in ex-parte suits and non-contentious proceedings, subject to the discretion of the Court to require the attendance of the declarants for cross-examination. Another amendment will enable a decree-holder to apply for the attachment and sale of a debtor's property and for the simultaneous issue of the processes so as to save the cost and delay of successive service. While some of the proposed amendments are expedient, others are held by Mr. Mohiny Mohun Roy, who has charge of the Bill, to be absolutely necessary. One of the latter presumably is that relative to the rule of giving notice prior to the institution of suits—a rule which is pronounced wholly unsuited to this country, where its tendency is clearly mischievous and seriously handicaps justice. Mr. M. M. Roy in his Statement of Objects and Reasons condemns the existing rule as raising an artificial preliminary issue between the parties, and putting the real issues in the background. This is a view which the client at all events will endorse, though it is scarcely to the solicitors' interest that the change shall be made. Numbers of suits, however, are thrown out of Court, which otherwise would be heard, and it is to secure for every case and trial on its merits that the abolition of the rule is proposed. Mr. M. M. Roy has also charge of the Bill to amend the Registration Act of 1877. The object is the simplification of registration and the removal of the inconvenience and frequent hardships its provisions as they now stand frequently entail. Another amendment aims at the prevention of fraud, and yet a third will, if carried, give the Civil Courts the power to use registered documents of a given age as evidence without formal proof of execution. Sir James Westland has charge of the Bill to amend the Excise Act, whose object is to enable Government to tax and regulate the traffic in hemp drugs in accordance with the recommendations of the Hemp Drugs Commission in so far as they have been approved by the Government of India. Power will be taken to prohibit, absolutely or except under license, the cultivation of the hemp plant and the production of intoxicating drugs, or to restrict and regulate the collection of the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant. Power is also taken to impose locally an acreage duty on cultivation and a duty on the preparation, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating drugs. The Government will at the same time be empowered to prohibit, absolutely or otherwise than by prescribed routes, the importation of intoxicating drugs, and to establish bonded or other warehouses for the storage of such drugs, postponing until such time as may be fixed by rule the levy of the duty, if any, payable on them when so stored. The three measures will come up for discussion in detail at this week's meeting of the Legislative Council.

THERE seems to be at last some chance of replacing the scandalously insanitary primary schools of Bombay by suitable buildings with sufficient accommodation. Lord Sandhurst, a few weeks since, personally inspected some of the structures which do duty for schools in the city, and was very disagreeably impressed by what he saw. Some of the worst schools were mercifully omitted from the official list, with a view to spare his Excellency's feelings from needless shock, and his health from a by no means factitious danger. But to his credit Lord Sandhurst asked to be shown the worst, and doubtless took away from the fetid dens a determination that something must be done to replace them with something more worthy of the capital of Western India. At the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta brought forward, and carried by a unanimous vote, a proposal to form a School Building Fund to erect proper buildings for primary education, and to set aside a small sum, this year, of Rs. 50,000, and in future years, when the surplus permits, a larger sum, which in time may produce eight or ten lakhs, to provide a better class of schools for the children of the working classes. It is intended to invite the Government of the Presidency to contribute an equal amount, and it is to be hoped that the request will be met in a liberal spirit. The plan is good so far as it goes; but it has the defect of adjourning to some future occasion a reform which has been already deferred too long. The present school buildings are for the most part a disgrace to the city, and a danger to the health of the pupils, who are huddled into ill-ventilated garrets reached by ricketty staircases. There are few compounds and no playgrounds. No third rate town in Europe would tolerate such a state of things for a single year. Now that a beginning has been made, and that half-a-lakh has been voted by the Municipal authorities, with a reasonable prospect of more being provided in future years, why should the occasion be improved by the Joint Schools Committee by ascertaining whether the Government will co-operate in the work, and sanction the raising of a loan which will enable the much-needed buildings to be undertaken without loss of time and completed in, say, a period of two years.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Lord Reay Memorial Fund was convened to be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday evening, to decide how the balance of the fund should be disbursed, but on account of want of a quorum, the meeting was postponed to Thursday, the 30th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Mr. Heaton Private Secretay, visited the High Court, yesterday, and sat for some time on the bench of the Appellate Side Court in which Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Parsons presided. From the Court his Excellency proceeded to the Secretariat, where he attended to public business during the rest of the day.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have taken excellent likenesses of Lady Sandhurst in evening and morning costume, at a sitting given by her Excellency at their studio. The same artists have made an admirable group of the Government House party, including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Prince Francis of Teck, Earl Spencer, the A.-D.-C.'s, etc. The likenesses are each and all perfect, as is the artistic finish of the picture.

ON Tuesday evening, a special meeting of the Holmesdale Lodge of Freemasons was held at Government House, Malabar Point, for the purpose of advancing his Excellency Lord Sandhurst and Dr. John Pollen, I.C.S., to the rank of Mark Masons. The ceremony was performed by the Chairman in the presence of the Master of the Lodge, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons. An excellent banquet was subsequently given by Lord Sandhurst to the Masons present, covers being laid for forty.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I., and other members of the entertainment committee, appointed some time since, have issued invitations to an evening entertainment to be given to Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, the Sheriff of Bombay, at "Westfield," the residence of Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 9-30 m.

THE Orphean Dramatic Club have arranged to repeat their opera burlesque, "Elizabeth R.," on the 4th and 7th proximo. The proceeds of the former night are to go to meet the deficit of the performances in December last, and of the latter night are in aid of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXTENSION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 21.

A resolution passed by the Foreign Affairs Committee for extending the Monroe doctrine has been eported to the Senate. Its effect will be to place the smaller American Powers under the absolute subjection of the United States.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

President Cleveland's Commission of enquiry into the Venezuelan Boundary question has invited Venezuela and Great Britain to furnish evidence of their respective claims.

KING PREMPEH.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

King Prempeh has submitted to be publicly brought with some relatives to Cape Coast Castle, pending a settlement of the indemnity he is to pay the British.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Great Britain and America have agreed each to appoint an arbitrator to settle the amount of claims for the American seizures of Canadian sealers. In the event of their not being able to agree, the Swiss Government will appoint an umpire.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m, to-day, and the s. s. Ballaarat, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

CHITRAL HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The following is the Chitral Honours List :—

To be C.S.I.—Colonel Boughey and Major Deane.

To be C.I.E.—Lieutenant-Colonel Dempster.

To be G.C.B.—Sir R. Low.

To be K.C.B.—General Blood.

To be C.B.—Generals Gatacre and Waterfield ; Surgeon-Colonels Maunsell and Thompson ; Colonels Leach, Dyce, Scott, McColl, Shone, Smyth, Aitken, Wilson, Harley, Hamilton, and Sir C.H. Leslie, and Lieutenant-Colonels Dixon and Mathias.

To be D.S.O.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon and Barrow ; Majors Hughes, Hallett, Hadow, Shirres, and Abbott ; Lieutenants Baldwin, Kerr, Goldwin, and Low ; Captains Robertson, Hamilton, Edwards, Nugent, and Bretherton ; and Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Poyser.

To be Colonels—Lieutenant-Colonels Craigie, Dempster, and Mills.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors Cunningham, Monro, Heath, Ayliner, Godfrey, Nixon, Nisbett, Batten, Tate, and Gwatkin.

To be Majors—Captains Kemball, Younghusband, Campbell, O'Leary, Herbert, Turner, and Blythell.

APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

In consequence of Colonel Maitland's appointment to succeed Sir E. Collen as Military Secretary, Colonel King Harman will succeed Colonel Maitland ; Captain De Brath being appointed First Assistant Secretary, vice Colonel King Harman.

FIELDING EXAMINATION.

POONA, JAN. 21.

Under the new regulations fielding for examination purposes was held here to-day. The whole of the troops in Poona, including two batteries of Artillery from Kirkee, took part in the parades held for the examination of Lieutenant-Colonel Selby, Royal Irish Rifles, and Major Purdon, Loyal North Lancashire, to get promotion. The troops divided into two forces, namely, northern and southern. After the manœuvres, the candidates were subjected to *viva voce* examination for the various evolutions ordered. To-morrow they will be submitted to a written examination.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru, from Singapore, arrived at Hongkong on the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet.

Good Oomras 3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 107 7-16

3 per cent. Rentes 101¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 61 3-8

Bar Silver 30 11-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

PROTEST OF WEAVING MILLOWNERS.

AN urgent meeting of the representatives of almost all the leading weaving mills was held, yesterday evening, in the office of Messrs. Tata and Sons, to consider the question of the proposed Excise Duty on all cloths manufactured in Indian mills, when it was unanimously resolved to send the following telegram :—

Bombay, 21st January, 1896.

"Urgent."

From Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit ;

To Calcutta, the Secretary, Supreme Legislative Council.

Rumour widely current that Government of India intends introducing Bill next Thursday to amend Excise Duties Act whereby all cloths over and under 20s are to be excised. Rumours received with greatest alarm. On behalf all weaving millowners we respectfully beg to protest against proposed measure if rumour be correct. Proposed legislation calculated to inflict great injustice on weaving mills, and do serious financial injury to their interests, apart from worse economic results to the country at large. We respectfully pray that reasonable opportunity be allowed us to learn authentically exact intentions of Government and submit our representation thereon before legislation is finally determined upon. The matter has been represented to the Millowners' Association, who have it under consideration, and will probably address Government officially thereon to-morrow, or next day.

(Sd.) DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT,
p.p. (Sd.) ROMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

THE MARK TWAIN "AT HOMES."

THE numerous admirers of the author of "The Innocents Abroad" will be glad to learn that Mr. Clemens will be well enough to make his first appearance in India next Friday afternoon, when, at 5-30, in the Novelty Theatre, he will give his first Mark Twain "At Home," numerously and humorously illustrated with life and character sketches. He will give an entirely different entertainment for his second "At Home," which has been fixed for Monday afternoon. Seats and tickets may be obtained at Soundy and Co.

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 19.

A FORCE of 120 Europeans started for Satary on the 16th instant. The President of the Medical Board has been very scrupulous in determining the fitness of the employes, who have done twenty-five years' service, and they have been compelled to present themselves before the Board. The conscientious way in which he performs his duty has not given satisfaction to the party, who had the order issued with a view to send away a number of men to make room for a batch of new recruits indented from Portugal. His Royal Highness Prince Don Affonso wishing to pay a visit to the Province of Bardez, the house of Mr. Pedro Ignacio Gonsalves has been prepared for his Highness' accommodation. The Prince may stay there for some days. The following transfers have been made of the Chiefs of the Revenue Department :—Mr. Barbuda from Ilhas to Bardez, Mr. Pessanha from Bardez to Ilhas, Mr. Ponciano from Pernem to Ponda, and Mr. Quadros from Ponda to Pernem. Orders have been sent to the various Regedores to seize any prescription not signed by a medical man, and to make enquiry whether undiplomaed compounders are engaged to dispense medicines. I hear that Mr. Azrencar, a rich merchant, was arrested at Mapuça for alluding to the alleged deposition of the Governor-General. It is reported that Captain Mendonça (a native), and Lieutenants Roncon and Campos, who were lately sent to Mazambique, with a contingent of native soldiers, have been recalled, probably to answer to a court-martial on the charge of surreadering themselves when the revolters attacked them at Sanquelim, without firing a shot. Lieutenant Lemos, from Damaun, has also been recalled, probably with the same object. Mr. Pedro Felner, son of Colonel Felner, ex-Commandant of the Infantry Force, who was on guard duty when the deserters left the barracks on the 14th September, may probably be called upon to appear before the War Council. It is stated that a Public Judicial Session of the War Council is to be held to-morrow at the hall of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas. It will be curious to know how ordinary individuals have been turned into Banes and Desais to increase the importance of the prisoners. Envy in some instances has played its part when certain persons have been denounced as Banes in order that punishment may be inflicted on them. Lieutenant Jose Pedro has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the Fort of Aguada. The charge against him was that he was not able to bring a small detachment of some thirty soldiers to Pangim when they more returning from Ponda. They forcibly landed and threatened the man in charge of the steam-launch, and Lieutenant Pedro was unable to prevent their landing.

RETIREMENT OF MR. UNWIN.

AFTER doing honest, hard work for a period of twenty-six years, Mr Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, retires on pension from to-morrow. He joined the Bombay Civil Service on the 9th August, 1869, arriving in the country in November of the same year. He was placed under the Collector of Poona in the latter month, and in a few months rose to the post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate in that city. In February, 1873, Mr. Unwin was transferred to British Burmah as Assistant Commissioner. A year later, he was appointed Inspector of Schools ; and while discharging the duties of that office, was appointed Judge of the Small Causes Court in Burmah. From December, 1875, to March, 1877, while holding the post of Assistant Commissioner and Inspector of Schools, he officiated as Director of Public Instruction, in addition to his own duties. On his return to this country after a furlough to Europe for a year and eight months, Mr. Unwin, in January, 1880, went to Ahmedabad, where, while holding the substantive appointment of Assistant Collector and Magistrate, he officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge and Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge until April, 1882, when he was transferred to Nasik as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge. In June, 1882, he reverted to Ahmedabad, and had subsequently a long furlough from April, 1883, to December, 1884. On his return to this country in January, 1885, Mr. Unwin officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat, and afterwards at Kanara, and at Belgaum. He also performed the duties of the District Judge of Dharwar for a short period in 1887. He subsequently served as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur, Satara, and Sholapur-Bijapur. Early in 1888, we find Mr. Unwin again at Kanara officiating as Judge and Sessions Judge, and towards the close of the year officiating in the same capacity, at Hyderabad. After another furlough to Europe for a year, he officiated in that capacity at Kanara in April, 1890. In March, 1893, Mr. Unwin was transferred to Nasik, where he had been officiating as Judge and Sessions Judge until the 4th May, 1895, when he was confirmed in the appointment, which he has since held. Now that he retires, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, will act for him, in addition to his own duties.

THE LATE RAJA OF SUNTH.

MAHARANA SHRI PARTAPSINGJI, Raja of Sunth, in Rewa Kantha, who died on the 10th inst., leaves behind him no male issue, and the selection of an heir to the *gadi* is now receiving the attention of the Political Department. The late Raja was born in 1860, and so was not more than thirty-five years of age at the time of his death. He succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor on the 17th of April, 1873, when only thirteen years of age. He belonged to a Ramra Rajput family that came originally from Ujjain, claiming descent from the Mahipawat branch of the famous Malwa dynasty, which boasts of Vikrama of Ujjain in the first century, A.D., and of Raja Bhoj of Dhar, in the 11th century. The dynasty was driven from Ujjain in the 10th century, when Jahlam Singh, a Pramana, Chief of the Puar sect, from Mount Abu, established his power at Jhalad. From him the fifth Rana in succession was also called Jahlam Singh ; and the legend runs that the Emperor of Dehli, hearing of the wonderful beauty of the daughter of the Rana, demanded her in marriage, and being refused by the haughty Rajput, made war upon him and slew him. The Rana's son was named Sunth, and he, in the year 1255, conquered the Bhil Chief of Brahmapore, and gave his own name to the capital and State, which his descendants have ever since retained. In 1819 Sunth was overrun by Sindhia, and would have been either annexed or ravaged but for the intervention of the British Power. The Maharana Pratapsingji was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote. The area of the State is 394 square miles ; its population is 58,922, chiefly Hindus. The ruler maintains a military force of 98 cavalry, 226 infantry, and four guns, and is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presided at a meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, held yesterday afternoon, to consider the proposal from the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the proposal being that "The members of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, at their meeting, held on the 18th instant, have resolved that their Museum and Library be presented to you in *toto*, in consideration of which they request your Society to allow them to hold their meetings in one of your rooms, and also give them access to the books and records which they at present possess." On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, seconded by Mr. Kitridge, it was resolved to accept the offer.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha then read an interesting paper on "The Portuguese in South Kanara." A short professional visit to South Kanara last September having afforded him an opportunity of studying the extant monuments of the early Portuguese settlements in that interesting region, Dr. Da Cunha had put together a few notes, which he offered for acceptance by the members of the learned society. The visit, hurried though it was, brought him into close contact with almost all sections of the population and thus enabled him to gather from local sources much valuable information, but as the element of exaggeration was rarely, if ever, absent from oral tradition, the doctor tested its accuracy by consulting the chronicles of the time. We shall give a detailed account of the lecture in another issue.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

INVESTORS have recently had numerous temptations to lose their heads, and to-day has come another. It is presented in the shape of the deplorable affair in South Africa, but fortunately the temptation, strong as it is, has not prevailed. There is much that is inexplicable in the news as to Dr. Jameson, but even if we believe the worst there is nothing to justify panic. Even if the worst has not yet been told, and this is possible, there is nothing to justify panic. The possibility of a temporary paralysis of the mining industry and the destruction of property and loss which attend the fortunes of war, investors, if they are wise, will have already faced. But, on the other hand, there is the stake, of improved conditions of mining in the future, of economic facilities hitherto unenjoyed, of more profitable working—and these desiderata are not the less likely to be obtained by the attention of the world being directed to their need. The process of attracting attention may be a painful one and a costly one, and to speculate while the strange developments are going on would be madness. But the market seems to recognize that this is not the time to throw away shares, there is still an opinion in well-informed quarters, that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at, and this view is confirmed by the remarks of President Kruger in a second interview with a Reuter's correspondent. Anyhow, it would be well for investors who hold solid securities, to refrain from disposing of their stock at the present level of prices. Whether force is resorted to, or whether a peaceful solution of the difficulties is found, the outcome will, no doubt, be the initiation of reforms which will ultimately benefit the mining industry.

With regard to the other part of the world where the political outlook has greatly affected the money market, it may be said that the political relations between the United States and Great Britain with regard to the Venezuelan Question are taking quite a secondary place, and the financial situation is the all-absorbing topic of the day. Little is hoped for in the shape of sound currency legislation from the present Congress, and attention is almost exclusively occupied with the bond issue which it is expected President Cleveland will make in order to temporarily restore the depleted Treasury reserve. Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury, in an interview with a press representative declared the passage of the House Bond Bill would not affect the situation favourably. Difficulty, he said, was caused by the fear that the United States ultimately would be unable to procure gold to redeem the notes, and this fear could not be wholly removed until Congress took action indicating its purpose to pay all obligations in gold. This, of course, as has been frequently pointed out, is what is wanted. No confidence can be felt in the stability of the financial position in the United States until some assurance is given that all obligations will be met in gold. Various rumours continue to circulate with regard to fresh borrowing, and one, which is on the authority of the *Borsen Courier*, is to the effect that negotiations for the taking over of a new United States Loan are proceeding between the United States Government and some of the leading bankers in Berlin for a loan of 200 million dollars. The House of Representatives has passed the Bond Bill by 169 to 136 votes, and the second section of the Bill for the issue of debt certificates was adopted without a division. The House has now practically adjourned until January 6. Meanwhile there is a more assured feeling on the New York Stock Exchange, and a renewed advance occurred on Saturday. The market at that centre is almost entirely in the hands of speculative operators, and prices rise or fall as these individuals consider the reports with regard to the financial situation as favourable or otherwise. Of course during the height of the panic many stocks were speculatively sold, and the repurchases of those operators who disposed of stock not in their possession must for some time to come prove a source of strength to the market. The outlook is for a very unsettled state of affairs for an indefinite period.

Of course, after the collapse of the "boom" in the South African Mining market, and since then the at times acute feeling of apprehension with regard to the political situation in the Near East and the last week or two the development of crises in the United States, it was only to be expected that there would be little disposition to bring new ventures before the public, and there has been a marked falling-off in the applications for fresh capital. The amounts sought to be raised during the past quarter have been smaller than for any of the three previous quarters of the year. The *Economist* gives a table setting this out clearly, together with the totals raised in the three previous years. For the first quarter of 1895, the amount raised reached an aggregate of 28¼ millions, for the second quarter 22¾ millions, for the third quarter 32¾ millions, and for the current quarter £19,759,000, making an aggregate for the whole year of approximately, 104¼ millions, as compared with 91¼ millions raised in 1894, 49 millions in 1893, and 81 millions in 1892. Of the total of 1895, Foreign Government loans are responsible for 19¼ millions ; Mining Companies, South African, West Australian, and others, for 14¼ millions ; while Land Exploration Companies figure for 6½ millions, Foreign and Colonial Railways for 10¼ millions, and Colonial Government loans for 9 millions. The amounts mentioned are those offered to the public, and not the nominal captital of the companies. During the recent disturbance on the Stock Exchange and the fall in prices which occurred more particularly in American Railroads and Foreign Stocks, Home Railway securities were sympathetically affected, but though a decline in prices occurred the market throughout has been wonderfully steady with continued indications of absorption of stock for investment purposes.

It is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of the chairman of the Imperial Bank of Persia, that the condition and prospects of trade in that country are very encouraging. Speaking on Monday at the annual meeting of the bank, he said that business was more active, that the demand for imports had become an expanding one, that industries were developing in the country, and that banking facilities were increasingly required. Nothing was said as to the interruption of the Trebizond route through which the bulk of the imports and exports to and from Northern Persia are conveyed, but it is known that the disturbances in Armenia have caused a diversion of at least a portion of this trade, which now passes *via* the Persian Gulf and Bagdad. It is a misfortune that, owing to the system adopted by the Board of Trade in entering imports and exports under the heads of the country from and to which they are first sent or received, no statistics exist showing the amount of our trade with Persia. It is impossible, therefore, to ascertain whether it is increasing or decreasing, the greater part of the trade being, in fact recorded indistinguishably with the statistics of imports and exports from and to Turkey. It is worth notice that, although the business of the Imperial Bank is a very profitable one, a large part of its capital has had to be written off in consequence of the fall in silver, notwithstanding that the bank has been in existence only six years. The incident serves to illustrate once more the very serious discouragement to the investment of British capital in silver standard countries arising from the absence of the old parity between gold and silver. There may be the strongest inducement to such investment in itself, but who will consent to place his money in channels of that kind, at the risk of having to write off a large slice of his capital in the course of a few years, not to speak of the loss in the remittance of his profits ? At the meeting Dr. Lister inquired how it was that the Board held the opinion that the Imperial Government 6 per cent. Loan was worth 90 in face of the auditor's certificate that it had no saleable value in the balance-sheet of £133,020. The chairman, in reply, said "that the loan was secured on the customs of the southern ports of Persia, and on the guarantee of the Persian Government. The payment of interest and the instalments of the principal had been readily met. For some reasons which he could not fathom, the bonds had been greatly depreciated, but he had no doubt whatever as to their sound character." The bonds may or may not at some future period be worth the 90 per cent. at which they are placed in the accounts, but it is certainly a matter for consideration whether it would not be a wise policy to find out the real value of the bonds and recognise the actual position.

The shareholders in the Champion Reefs Gold Mining Company have every reason to be encouraged by the report of the company for the year ended September 30 last, which is a good deal more satisfactory than the reports of some other companies. The gold produced during the period under review was £264,459, while the profit realised was £139,393, or £65,027 more than in the previous year. Two interim dividends of 4s. each have already been paid, and the directors now recommend a distribution of 5s. per share, leaving a small sum to be carried forward. With regard to the future, Captain Rowe remarks that "the mine continues to open up well, and, from the appearances of the lode seen in the deepest points of development in the different parts of the mine, we may reasonably look forward to a continuation of the productive ground in depth. When the erection of the new proposed machinery is completed, we shall be able to greatly increase our returns." The reserve of ores opened up during the year show an increase of 40,000 tons, and are now estimated at 110,000 tons. There is also, it is estimated, an accumulation of tailings about 80,000 tons. The quotation for the £1 share of the company now stands at £5.

Regarding the cotton trade of 1896, the *Manchester Guardian* in its review of the year says : "The quantity of cotton piece-goods exported has been smaller than in 1894, but larger than in 1892 and 1893, though the value has been less in 1895 than in any of the three preceding years. Manufacturers dependent on the Indian markets have experienced difficulty in securing sufficient orders at remunerative prices to keep their looms fully employed, and frequent stoppage of looms and short time have been forced upon them. Although the exports to India show a startling falling off in the quantities shipped during the eleven months as compared with the corresponding period in 1894, the average for these two periods shows that about 135,000,000 yards more were shipped than the average of the three corresponding periods of 1893, 1892, and 1891. Any advance in rupee prices has been slowly and unwillingly yielded by the native dealers, as the interior markets have resisted the payment of higher rates. Following the conclusion of the war between China and Japan, those markets have increaseased their takings to a considerable extent, though doubtless the gradual rise in the price of silver, amounting to 15 per cent., has assisted the demand in some degree. The countries, besides India, showing the most marked falling off have been Brazil, Turkey, and Egypt. Undoubtedly the unsettled condition of political affairs in Turkey has been responsible for the decreased trade. The increase in the exports of yarn must be considered satisfactory on the whole, though it is certain that a good deal of the trade has been due to the low and uncommunerative figures which spinners have accepted. The chief increases in quantities have been taken by Germany, Japan, Austria, and India, while Holland and Turkey have been most prominent among those countries which have shown a decrease in demand." The Secretary of State in his desire to revise the present incidence of the cotton duties ought not to overlook the fact that India has during the year increased her indents on Manchester for cotton yarns—a somewhat remarkable fact in view of the alleged injury done to Manchester trade by the import duties.

An interesting feature of the new *Journal of Finance* is a collection of expressions of opinion on the economic outlook for 1896 by various authorities. The *Journal's* own view is that not often at the beginning of a new year has the business outlook been "more uncertain and unsatisfactory," and this "chiefly, if not wholly, because threatening political clouds overcast the sky in all continents but one," and even in Australia—apparently the exception referred to—"economic conditions likewise continue bad, especially since the recent drought." The same paper even expresses scepticism as to the alleged trade revival of the past year. "If," it remarks, "trade were increasing, there would be more commercial bills in the London money market than there were a year ago. But there are not, as every bill broker knows. Then the state of the labour market is bad, another true test. So the conclusion is forced upon us that trade is not, after all, mending ; or, if it showed indications of revival, they were microscopic and spasmodic and transient. Not could it be otherwise. Economic exhaustion prevails pretty well in all new countries, and in Europe we are thoroughly weakened by our recent speculative excesses. The only favorable feature is that capital is now so abundant here that it is almost sure to burst the dams which now confine it by its own pressure ; but this abundance is rather a sign of the bad that is, than of the good that is to come. No, we see no ground for optimism as far as 1896 is concerned, and we are tolerably sure that at least the first half of the coming year will be a period of pronounced stagnation.

With reference to money market prospects, Mr. Hermann Schmidt (who will be remembered for his opposition to the policy of closing the Indian mints), after calling attention to the large increases in the Bank of England reserve, bullion stock, and private deposits (these increases being £11,556,000, £13,812,000, and £20,630,000 respectively) since February 22, 1894, notwithstanding the fact that the Bank's "minimum" discount rate has remained at 2 per cent. since that date, goes on to say :—"These figures are so extraordinary that it requires no special financial knowledge to venture on the prediction that, barring political accidents, the London money market will, in the coming year, if anything, be easier and lower than it has been during 1895 and the greater part of 1894. This conviction will be strengthened rather than otherwise when we consider the other circumstances which are likely to have an influence. The foreign exchanges as stated already remain favourable; speculation, which at one time during last summer bid fair to increase in volume, particularly in the mining market, is to-day quieter and of less volume than at the end of last year, while the gold supplies from South Africa and Western Australia are almost certain to be in excess of former periods. One further factor is of importance. The United States are experiencing difficulty to maintain the 'parity' of their moneys. Up to a fortnight ago there was always the possibility of Congress giving authority for issuing 'gold bonds,' which would have been eagerly taken in England at low rates, and probably have been the cause of considerable exports of gold. This contingency need hardly be taken into consideration to-day owing to the recent political discussions. The States will now have to find within themselves most of the gold required for maintaining their gold reserves. It seems, therefore, likely that the figures of both bullion and reserve at the Bank of England will continue to increase with a corresponding increase in the means at the disposal of the outside money market."

Answering the question "What is the outlook for the coming year"? Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, who has just been raised to the peerages, says. "While we have monetary dislocation throughout the world—the approximate par of exchange between gold and silver countries which existed till 1876 having been destroyed,—while silver is no longer international money, and while the silver-using nations of the East, instead of being our best customers, are becoming our successful competitors, the prospect of profitable trade become daily worse and worse. Other causes have, no doubt, combined to impair our commercial supremacy (not without some incidental compensation), and as we gradually inure ourselves to those conditions some improvement may be looked for ; but for the short-sighted monetary legislation of past years there is no compensation to be found. It troubles all trade and injures all industry, whether manufacturing or agricultural, whether exercised at home or abroad. All nations complain, unless it be those of the Far East, who find their account in the existing state of things, and all cry aloud for a remedy. None are so deeply affected as the inhabitants of these islands ; and, strange to say, while the other nations all apparently wait, before adopting the only possible remedy, for a word from England, she as yet refuses to speak it. Better counsels will, I think, soon prevail, and we may hope that our Government will not fail to see the urgent necessity of doing their part to unite the gold of Europe with the silver of the East into one stable money, agreeing first with other nations on the precise means to be adopted. Then, indeed, we should see a sound basis on which improvement in trade might be built up ; and 1896 might bring a remedy to the disastrous legislation of 1876."

IT is stated in the "Esercito" that after the arrival of all the reinforcements in Africa, the Italian forces in that country will amount to 25,800 men. The sum total of the Italian army still remaining in Italy will amount to 221,700 men.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Burma rice crop, which is now practically ready for exportation, is said to be a very good one, even better than last year's as regards quantity.

THE Hon. Mr. D. R. Lyall met with a nasty accident last week. He slipped in his bath and fell, cutting an artery in the arm. The injury is not serious, but will prevent his taking an active part in the work of the Bengal Board of Revenue for at least several days.

THE Calcutta Port authorities have succeeded in shifting the foundereds teamer Atlas, some 300 feet from her original position, and now entertain hopes of saving the steamer from becoming a total wreck. The vessel's head has been turned towards the stream, and she now lies in a more favourable position. The work of raising her is slow, but so far it has been sure.

A CALCUTTA sporting paper announces that Rima has been sold to go to the Bombay side, and that well-known sportsman Mr. C. W. Waddington is the purchaser. She will probably next be found racing over hurdles and over a country, as it is with that object that she has been purchased, we understand. Rima is a beautiful fencer and last year was schooled over Tollygunge, and jumped the course without a mistake. Her owner has hitherto refrained from running her over fences as she was considered good enough for second-class races on the flat. We, however, think that she will be just in her element at the illegitimate game.

A TORCH-LIGHT tatteo with massed bands at Mandalay took place on Thursday night in connection with the durbar held there by Sir Frederick Fryer. One feels curious, observes a contemporary, to know what the exiled "Lord of many White Elephants" would say, and think if he could possibly have witnessed these proceedings in the palace he once occupied with his three hundred wives, the precincts of which, he was accustomed to say, no white man's foot would ever tread. But poor Theebaw never dreamed that the capture of his prided stronghold was so easy of accomplishment still Sir Harry Prendergast knocked at its gates and eventually made him a prisoner.

A CALCUTTA paper thinks it speaks well for private enterprise in the North-Western Provinces that successful effort exists there in maintaining a good dairy and poultry farm at Allahabad, the produce of which, if the business could only expand so as to meet larger demands, would, with little difficulty find its way here, and compete successfully with the local market. The milk difficulty is a very serious one and it is next to impossible to get sweet, wholesome butter. Eggs can be got fresh, but they are so tiny, and the nourishment to be obtained is so limited, that one longs for a good English egg. It is comforting, therefore, to know that Miss Ali Abdulla's farm at Allahabad can send out good, wholesome cheese, butter, eggs, and general condiments to satisfy even the most educated palate.

IT is asserted that the law governing the colouring of flowers makes a blue rose impossible. According to this law the three colours red, blue, and yellow never all appear in the same species of flowers ; any two may exist, but never the third. Thus we have red and yellow roses, but no blue ; red and blue verbenas, but no yellow ; yellow and blue in the various members of the viola family (as pansies, for instance), but no red ; red and yellow gladioli, but not blue, and so on. What about blue dahlias, for the production of which large rewards have been offered by connoisseurs ?

SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE, after giving her successful representations at Copenhagen, every one of which the Danish Royal Family attended, went to Stockholm, where every seat in the theatre was sold. After a rest of about four weeks she will embark for New York on the 27th instant. She will act in the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Madame Sarah Bernhardt will be in the United States at the same time as Signora Duse. At the last performance given by Signora Duse in Stockholm, the King presented her with a beautiful bouquet of camelias. She also received wreaths of flowers from the other theatrical artistes, from the singers of Stockholm, and from the directors of the Opera. At the end of the performance she was called before the curtain eight times, the King remaining until the applause was terminated. After her American tour, Signora Duse will, it is stated, give some representations in Paris.

In Hungary the new year begins, says a Vienna correspondent, in the sign of the millennium which every single Hungarian means to celebrate with as much pomp as possible. Legend and research have united to fix the year 896 after Christ so that in which the Hungarian State was founded. No doubt the conquest by the Magyars under Arpad took place at a much earlier date, but it has been shown that in 896 the Magyars reached the fertile plain between the Danube and the Theiss which has remained the home of the unadulterated Hungarian element up to this day. What Hungary is going to celebrate is its existence of a thousand year as a State, and the clergy take part in the general rejoicings, knowing to what importance it was to the Church that the Hungarians a century later sided with the Western Church in the great dispute. The Government is anxious to mirror the whole history of the Hungarian State, and to show its people the slow development of the wild Magyars into a nation of free men, open to all progress, such as are the Hungarians of to-day. The exhibition in Budapest, and all the celebrations that will take place in all the towns of Hungary, where great sacrifices are being made for the purpose, will make it throughout a year of rejoicing.

No fewer than 25,000 dogs—in round numbers—were received at the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs at Battersea during the year that has just closed. This is an increase of nearly 3,000 on the number for 1894. The majority of these, of course, have been painlessly narcotised in the lethal chamber, but a certain number have also been claimed by their owners or sold to new proprietors. Experience shows that during the holiday at the end of the year larger numbers than usual are brought to the Home, and on Monday, the 30th December, upwards of 170 was brought in. The probability is that as the time for paying the tax comes round dogs are conveniently lost to evade the tax, which possibly some owners cannot really afford to pay. The Dogs' Home at Battersea only receives dogs from the County of London, the City, and from Croydon, and the immense relief to the streets of providing for such an enormous number of wandering and sometimes diseased dogs amounts to a great public service. The dogs are kept five days (the law says three), and may then be sold or destroyed. By far the larger number of dogs are mongrels. The bodies of the dogs destroyed are cremated.

A PARIS correspondent says:—The caricature of the day is a triptych by "Forain," on the subject of the treatment by the army authorities of the late M. Lebaudy. In the first picture we see a smart nurse on a bench in the Parc Monceau. A baby is on her lap. A soldier chats with the sonsy woman, who says, "Dumanet, this child is, unlike you, born to luck and fortune. When he grows up he will have millions and millions." The second picture shows the infant grown up. He is slender and stunted, in a dandeish shooting suit, and stooping down to examine a pair of game cocks that two low sporting men are showing him. Behind him is a long train of fighting men, bill-discounters, blackmailers, turfists, and ladies not in society, and at a table a young nobleman, whom every one can recognise, is with a knife scratching out a date from one of the youth's bills. In the third picture the stunted young fellow, born to luck and fortune, sits shivering under a tree in a barrack-yard. He is in his military overcoat, and has the hood drawn over his head. Two louts have been certified consumptive are joyfully hurrying out of the yard with bundles. A grim surgeon-major eyes the youth in the grey coat, who looks ill as a moulting chick. The doctor thus soliloquises : "I certify that millionaire to be ill and unfit for service ! Not such a fool ! If I did they would all cry out that I was bribed."

AN Odessa correspondent reports that forty-five degrees of frost prevail at that port. Navigation is with difficulty maintained with the aid of ice-breakers.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

AN AMERICAN LADY'S ANXIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to forward you copy of a letter that I have received from Mrs. Chas. Howard, of Chicago, Secretary to the Chicago Society for the Education of the Women of India, and request you to publish it in your paper. The subject referred to in Mrs. Howard's letter requires careful attention of the Hindus, and I hope they will combine to take practical steps in the matter. If any of your readers desire to offer suggestions, I request them to communicate with me. I may add that during my travels in the United States where I went as a delegate of the Jains, to the Parliament of Religions, I was the guest of Mrs. Howard in Chicago, and I know of no lady in America who takes greater interest in the welfare of India than her.—Yours, &c.,

VIRCHAND R. GANDHI.

Hill Road, Bandora, Jan. 20.

Chicago, Ill., November 25th, 1895.

Mr. Virchand R. Gandhi, Bombay.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—In your letter, which I have just received, you ask me for the news. The most interesting and perhaps the most important news (at least which appears so to me) is the announcement in this morning's paper of the resignation of Dr. Barrows (President of the Chicago Parliament of Religions) from his Church for the purpose of lecturing in India on Christianity. I presume it is the only thing he can do to save his reputation as a true orthodox minister, especially since so many old fogies, incarnations from the dark ages, and who are still five hundred years behind times, have found much fault with his liberal and unbiased way of conducting the proceedings of the Parliament. I have, in my travels through the Eastern States, heard him being accused by ministers who are not abreast with the times, as not being a true Presbyterian. You may not be sufficiently interested to read up on those matters ; but it is a fact that the Presbyterian Church is tottering and crumbling (in fact, so is the whole Christian Church), but this does not trouble "us" who have outgrown the dark ages. I believe, however, that Dr. Barrows is a broad liberal man at heart, but like hundreds of other Christian ministers of these times, he dare not advocate openly what he believes—especially since the Parliament. But I am more concerned for poor India. Why should Christianity, which is a failure here, be thrust upon India ? I may be asked how it is a failure. To be sure, we have many elegant Churches and hundreds of well-paid attachees whom God calls to minister to the flock, who can pay the highest price that the minister by his ability, eloquence and oratorical powers may be able to command. The failure, however, is to be seen in the records of crime and vice. Yesterday's (Sunday's) paper records over seventy crimes and twenty-seven murders. Is not Christianity a failure in the country in whose Capitol (Senate-House) are several rooms devoted solely to the sale of wines and liquors for the use of our Congressmen and Senators (many of them Church-members), while they are engaged in making our laws ; and this in a country that has never known any other than the Christian religion. With all our numerous Churches and more numerous ministers, we have no true spirituality to offer India. The purity, simplicity of life, and teachings brought from India by the humble Jesus are neither understood nor practised. We, therefore, cannot offer spirituality to India. We are subsisting on the dry empty husks ourselves. Our Christianity is but a money-making machine, stealing the hearts and minds of millions of people, driving others to deception and infidelity.

To be sure, there are many grand people in this country who are earnestly seeking truth and true spirituality. But these are turning to the ancient literature of India to find it. The only kernel of truth contained in Christianity evidently came originally from India. Light must come to us from India again ; but India must first find her lost gems and polish them that they may shine for the whole world, as they did in the distant past.

My brother, I could give my life for India—for the people who have ever seemed my own people, if by so doing they could be brought to the standard of their former spiritual greatness : but to reach this, India must begin at the root. Learned Hindus must be less selfish and less indifferent to the requirements of the times. It is time for every Hindu or Aryan brother to rise, search out the grand and beautiful treasures in which your ancient scriptures abound, polish them and bring them clean, fresh, and pure to the people. The very atmosphere of the present time demands that all educated Hindus, all Aryans, whether they are Hindus, Buddhists, or Jains, should rise "en masse," ignoring their differences of sect opinions, and unite as brothers for the uplifting of poor fallen India—I mean India spiritually fallen ; and this can be done only through education. Why are Hindus indifferent to the needs of their ignorant ? Why permit foreigners to teach your ignorant masses a bigoted creed ? Surely, the Hindus are to blame. Should they rise and demand education for the masses, and offer true spiritual teaching to the masses, they could reverse the many wrongs that now exist.

My brother, you know my love for India. Will you not urge the men to seek the cause of India's fallen state ? Education must be given to the women who are to be future mothers of the people and of the nation. There cannot be any true greatness of a nation while the women are in ignorance. It is the mother who moulds the character. Is it not true that when India was a happy and a prosperous nation, the wife was the valued companion of the husband and in telligent mother of his children ? Surely, the educated gentleman of India are not ashamed of the names of Garzi, Maitreyi, Damayanti, Lilavati, and others, whose names and greatness have reached even to the Western world. I would not advise Western education for the women of India, but a true education which elevates the heart and the soul, and which will fit them to perform the duties of wife and mother intelligently. Surely, this is the right beginning, the right way to bring round the right understanding of your beautiful philosophies. Education is the only thing that will bring out India's spiritual treasures—then, indeed, would India again blossom as of old and bear fruit, for which all nations are unconsciously yearning. Your beaut

THE FIRST NATIVE CIRCUS.

Now that there is a prospect of a long circus season in Bombay, the appended extract from "Once a Month," a local magazine, will be instructive, illustrating the progress made in the last fourteen years in Bombay circus attractions and the drafting of programmes, as well as in orthography :—

"THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS."

Under patronage of Royal Duke of Knought, K.C.B., &c.

N. B. (THIS CIRCUS IS THE VERY BETTER, THEREFORE HE COMES TO SEE THAT.)

The performance preparation will be commence at 8 P.M.

PART I.

1. Some horses will make a very good tricks.
2. The klown will come and talk with that horses, therefore audience will laugh himself very much.
3. The lady will walk on horses back and horse is jumping very much also.
4. That klown will make a joking words and lady will become too angry, therefore klown will run himself away.
5. This is the very good gimnastiks.
6. One man will walk on wire-tight, he is doing very nicely because he is professor of that.

REFRESHMENTS 10 MTS.

PART II.

1. One man will make so tricks of trapeze, audience will fraid himself very much.
2. Dogs will jump and roll in the mud.
3. One lady will make himself so bend, then everybody say he will think that is the rubber lady.
4. This is the very good trick also.
5. One boy will fail a ball from top side, then he can catch that ball, before that ball can fall.
6. This is the better jumping trick.

REFRESHMENTS 10 MTS.

PART III.

Then will come the very good Dramatic.

NOTICE.

No sticks will be allowed in the spectator, and he shall not smoke also.

CHARGES FOR ENTRANCE.

1st Class, Rs. 2. | 3rd Class, Annas 8.
2nd " " 1. | There is no any 4th Class.

GUNESH B. NAREYAN,
Manager.

B——, Dec. 3 1882.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A BILL to amend the Factory Act has been introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council. The following is the Statement of Objects and Reasons :—

The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, contained no saving clause for the continued operation of the rules, appointments, notifications, and powers in force when the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, was repealed. To avoid inconvenience from this omission, section 1 of the Bill has been drafted with retrospective effect.

2. It is found absolutely necessary that in Aden the time should be extended within which appeals forwarded to a commission must under sub-section (1) of section 12 be enquired into and determined. The only officer there available for the purpose of hearing such appeals is the Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, and not only is his time occupied by many other duties, but it would be impossible for him, immediately on receipt of an appeal from Perim or any other out-station, to absent himself from head-quarters, without making arrangements, in order to visit and inspect the boiler referred to in the appeal.

It is therefore proposed by section 2 of the Bill to extend to one month the time for hearing such appeals in Aden.

3. Section 18 of the present Act confers no power on the Collector of Bombay to demand, or to authorize any person to demand, from the owner of a boiler the production of a certificate therefor. Section 3 of this Bill is proposed in order to remedy this defect.

4. Experience has shown that the powers conferred by section 24 as it stands are insufficient to enable Government to deal adequately with cases of contumacy or absconding. Fuller powers of the kind referred to in section 4 of the Bill are required.

5. It has been found impracticable under section 26 as it stands to check the carelessness of Engineers who mislay their certificates. In cases of fraud the stringent provisions of the section, if read strictly, may still be defeated, as has been pointed out by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, and it is thought desirable to impose the additional check provided for by section 5.

A CRY FROM POREBUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please allow me through your columns to request an explanation from the authorities at Nawanagar in the matter of Mr. Keshavlal's being unseated from the Judicial Bench. Mr. Keshavlal is by caste Nagar gentleman of Nawanagar, who, having successfully passed the High Court Pleader's examination, was appointed Sirnayayadhish during the Dewanate of Mr. Maganlal. Mr. Keshavlal's indirect compulsion to bid farewell to the Nawanagar Bench could probably be based on any one or more of the four possible grounds : (a) The ground of personality, (b) The ground of qualification, (c) The ground of ability, and (d) The ground of reduction. (a) As Mr. Maganlal, who engaged the services of Mr. Keshavlal as Sirnayayadhish, is a Nagar, as Mr. Keshavlal himself is also a Nagar, and as those gentlemen whose facile tongues have the easiest access to the patient ears of the nominal administrator are not only near-Nagars but are reported as the inveterate foes of the Nagars, it is but natural that the virtual administrators may have resorted to an indirect and timid way of compulsion out of spite either to Mr. Maganlal or the community to which he has the misfortune to belong. It is simply silly to argue that the motive of the judicial system, especially as regards the responsible heads, presses more heavily upon the finances than the one it supersedes, and with reference to the local connections of Mr. Keshavlal, I maintain that so long as his impartiality stands unimpeached, so long as the terrible finger of scandal has pointed out no flaws, and so long as the blighting breath of calumny has not ventured to blow over his judicial purity, the ground of local connections must inevitably tear the stamp of awkward jugglery, the brand of intriguing hypocricy, and the mark of ill-advised policy.—Yours, &c.,

VERACITY.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, Bilious or nervous. It is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay

BOMBAY ARYA MITRA.

THE following is the substance of the speech delivered in Gujarati by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, president of the Arya Mitra Mela, on the occasion of the "Makar Sankrant" in the Tivoli Theatre, Bombay :—

Dear Aryan Brethren,—This is the second time we meet together this year to celebrate our Aryan festival, the first occasion being that of the Dussera, when we had assembled at Madhav Baug. The spectacle of a gathering like the one before us—of people from all parts of India—Maharashtra, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawad, the distant Madras, Punjab, and Bengal —and representing various castes, creeds, and phases of religious beliefs, must, doubtless be pleasing to every true Aryan as indicative of unity and peace, the absence of which had in old days proved so ruinous. The spectacle is also in itself a living and potent evidence of the triumph of the mighty and benign British rule which happily sways over us. As you are all aware to-day is the "Makar Sankrant" festivals when the sun passes over the Dakshenayan (the most southern point of the Zodiac) and enters the Uttarayan (North), thereby reducing the duration of night and increasing that of day, or in other words, diminishing darkness and augmenting light. Let us, dear friends, mark our celebration of the festival by imitating this phenomenon of nature, and taking steps which will have the effect of diminishing the darkness of ignorance and increasing the light of knowledge. Situated as we are, it seems to me that the advancement of female education demands our very first and earnest attention. As a rule, our girls are withdrawn from school at the early and tender age of twelve, and in the majority of cases the subsequent training is almost nil. This is really a deplorable state of things, and to an audience like this one I see before me it is hardly necessary to explain in detail how essential it is that suitable measures should be devised to ensure a more satisfactory solution of the delicate problem of promoting female education among our communities. Of the four stages of life recognised by the Aryan Shastras, that of "Grihastha," or householder, is the most important, and man and woman, husband and wife, are the inseparable factors which constitute that stage. Indeed, they represent the two wheels or moving forces which drag the car of life. It is evident that any disparity between the two must impede its smooth and swift course. When one is strong and the other weak, the progress must necessarily be slow, and hampered by occasional deadlocks. Thus, the elevation of the weaker sex is intimately connected with our progress and prosperity. Educate the mother, said the great Napolean, if you desire to elevate a nation ; and this is perfectly true. So valuable and important is the truth thus enunciated that it has been quoted on the title page of every issue of the monthly magazine the "Stri Bodh"—issued for female readers by our Parsi friends, who deserve credit for the service they have been able to make in respect of female education. The influence of the lady of the house within her legitimate province cannot be over-rated. Children, in the early stages of their training, have a great preceptor in their mother. "The mother is the greatest instructor," truly say the Aryan Shastras. Medical science tells us that the minds of children are considerably influenced by the condition of their mothers, and even the feelings of a mother during pregnancy affect the child in the womb. The case of Philosopher Hobbes is an instance in point. How great then is the necessity of elevating the gentler sex and imparting to them a sound and suitable education ? Certainly, there is much force in what is said by the wise man : "If you educate a man, you give to the world a good citizen ; if you educate a woman, you give a good family." Woman is really a power in the economy of social evolution, and it is of the greatest importance that that power be so utilized as to produce the greatest good. It was said of Spartan women that they ruled men, and our English poet Cowper has sung a similar tune : "Disguise our bondage, as we will, 'tis woman, woman rules us." And I put it to you, gentlemen, to say whether in our social matters the wife is not unfrequently the more successful puller. Many of the social reforms for which our educated brethren are struggling hard will, it is thought, be greatly facilitated if our ladies were also educated in the real sense of the term, coming up to the high standard of a wise "Grihini," as described in our Shastras. (Here a Sanskrit authority was cited, together with an instance, which had actually occurred of a lady, who by the force of her character and discussion, successfully disintegrated a bad social custom.) The great statesman of the day, Prince Bismarck, fully recognised the vitality of this feminine influence ; and of all the addresses which he had received as to the great work of his life, the unification of Germany, the welding together of its different States into a mighty empire, he regarded that with which his fair association of ladies was the most important. Why ? Because he thought that an idea which the ladies in the land recognised would make an unfading impress on the minds of their progeny, and thus secure permanency. So essentially vital and living a force, our better halves, the efficacious pullers of the car of our social life, cannot be neglected with impunity. It is our bounden duty to do our utmost to secure a much better result in regard to our exertions to promote female education. What an invaluable blessing a good, virtuous, and educated wife is both in prosperity and adversity ? Our Shastras say : "With an agreeable wife, heavenly happiness exists on earth." The urgent and imperative necessity for improvement being thus clear, the next question is how to solve the delicate problem before us. The laudable exertions of the revered lady—Miss Mary Carpenter—have had the good effect of bringing into existence a number of female teachers for our female schools ; but the supply is limited, and it will be a long time before every girl-school sees the whole of its staff consist of females only. Moreover, in our present stage of progress, it will hardly be possible to secure, as an universally recognised obligation, the continuance of females over 12 years of age at school as regular scholars with regular attendance throughout the full course of studies. The temptation of scholarships has not produced results to the extent desired, and the plan on trial at Mysore of teachers being deputed to the houses of elderly girls might prove too costly and uncertain in a large city like Bombay. What we want is to secure the greatest good to the greatest number at a reasonable cost. In some places, prizes are given to grown up girls coming up to certain high standards by means of private tuition ; but still the question remains, how is the tuition to be secured for persons in ordinary life, who cannot manage to engage private teachers. Under all circumstances it seems that the Baroda plan of zenana classes in thickly populated quarters might, with some desirable modifications, prove suitable here. Let a school, to be called the "Stree Shala," or by any other suitable name you like, be started here in a carefully selected part of the town, let all the teachers be ladies, girls above the age of 11 may be admitted free, suitable standards of instruction may be carefully fixed by a committee of experts, and a small library and reading room may be provided. With the numbers of educated ladies that could be had here, it would be easy to arrange for a series of lecturers and conversations. Notify handsome prizes for the best pupils, best writers of essays, and so forth. Occasional visits and encouragement by educated ladies may do a great deal of good, and some may form themselves into a committee to supervise, as a labour of love, the working of the institution. The school hours should be fixed, bearing in mind the requirements of our ladies. It is thought that the time between 2 and 5 p.m., when the ladies are generally free from all household work, would be most suitable. Start an institution like this as an experimental measure ; see what the result is after one year, and the matter may then be reconsidered. What I propose is that our general committee, with the addition of such persons as they may consider competent, may take this subject into its careful consideration, and submit a mature plan with cost and other details. Final action can then follow. I am glad to tell you that some friends to whom I talked over the matter took a favourable view of the same, and the needed pecuniary help will, I trust, be forthcoming. Some amounts have been actually promised. I avail myself of this opportunity to suggest also that the same committee might consider another question which is intimately connected with the educational progress of our youths generally. I have already, gentlemen, encroached a great deal upon your patience, and I shall therefore give you only a brief outline of the question to be considered without entering into details. I refer to the suggestion of originating native schools and meeting with increasing advocacy, now seems to require careful consideration in order to ensure a satisfactory solution, viz., whether the time has not come when a more extended use of the vernacular as the medium of imparting knowledge may be advantageously made in our system of education, of course up to a certain fixed preliminary stage of progress only, and whether the standards of instruction in our schools may not be so revised as to admit of technical knowledge being imparted to those who need it. It is thought that with the spread of education, competent teachers and the requisite books also have to some extent come into existence, and with this extra helps, a revision of the national system of education which was fixed when both were wanting might be fairly taken up. For instruction to reach the masses the vernacular is the natural medium ; it is of course admitted that the extent of such instruction can at best be only rudimentary, and it is never meant to interfere with the imparting of the knowledge of the English language, which has done so much good, and which to the average Indians is, under existing circumstances the only available key for obtaining knowledge beyond an elementary stage. At present it takes a boy a regular course of fifteen years to become a B.A. ; and the question raised is whether exactly the same quantity of knowledge and the same amount of acquaintance with the English language might not be secured in less time by a more extended use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction only in some respects and up to a certain preliminary fixed stage alone warranted by existing circumstances.

The other question has reference to provision being made for obtaining greater facilities for the acquisition of technical education by our poorer classes, such as artizans, cultivators, etc., in the districts schools. The report, which we have adopted, shows how a small beginning well made leads to satisfactory results. If we conscientiously persevere in a good cause, you may rest assured success will follow. I wish the Arya Mitra Mela a healthy and an increasingly useful career. In conclusion, I must heartily thank you for the patience with which you have heard me, and I must specially convey to Prince Baldeojee and the other guests our warm thanks for their welcome presence this evening.

The secretary, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balcrushnajee Pitale, J.P., Bombay, Vakeel of the Baroda State, at the "Makar Sankrant" Durbar, thus addressed the meeting :—

Dewan Bahadur, Arya Brethren, and Gentlemen,—From the time her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria assumed the Supreme Sovereignty of the whole Empire of India, the rights and privileges of her native subjects have received a considerable stimulus, by their gradual and steady developments, though their limits may not have been perhaps reached. Pre-eminent among those rights are the liberty of speech and independence of action, which have been guaranteed with characteristic generosity by the Queen-Empress to her loyal subjects in all parts of the Indian dominions. In consequence of these valued concessions, the Hindu inhabitants of Bombay were able to secure to themselves the full enjoyment of the ceremonial Dussera Swari and the customary interchange of greetings of the occasion. Within four months of the happy Queen's Jubilee the committee of Arya Mitra Mela availed themselves of another opportunity to invite you to meet together this afternoon, at this commodious and decorated place, on a similar occasion, viz., the Makar Sankrant Durbar. I am much obliged to you, all friends, for gracing this delightful occasion by your presence in response to the committee's invitation, thus lending eclat to it. I cannot adequately express the gratification I feel, at the sight of so large a concourse of my intelleligent Hindu brethren, who have willingly crammed themselves in this interesting place. I need scarcely inform you, that to-day's durbar is in honour of the celebration of the Makar Sankrant holiday. Composed as you are in your holiday attire, in diverse dresses, of different castes and professions, of varying ages, wealthy and otherwise, of academical distinctions and fairly educated and of other promiscuous honourable callings, I offer to you, dear brothers, my cordial welcome on this auspicious day. Hitherto the Dussera Swari only was commemorated, although the management had all along intended to inaugurate the celebration of to-day's durbar. For the accomplishment to-day of this long-cherished desire we all are indebted to the mercy of the Almighty Providence. It is unnecessary for me to expatiate on the Puranic origin of the Makar Sankrant festival, and indicate here its important religious signification. In conformity with astronomical calculations of this day, the sun passes over the zodiac of the southern tropic of Capricorn and, earlier each day enters the northern tropic of Cavery, when the sun commences to rise and set later and later every day—the nights consequently becoming smaller daily. From to-day, according to the Hindu mythology, the gates of heaven are open and, whosoever dies and goes to heaven on this day, I hope our Mela will prosper, as the earth's course of Uttarayana. Our holidays are generally full of some good aim and not meaningless, and the Makar Sankrant holiday is one of these. Its importance is manifest, when we hear from every Hindu lip "teel gool ghia ani godasad bola," the English rendering of it being "take these sugar ball seeds and speak sweet." This mutual request between friends and acquaintances suggests a magnaminous desire, viz. the brotherhood of man and good feeling towards his brethren. This pervading idea of unanimity of thought generates unadultered love towards mankind in general. The great Hindu Saint Shreemat Rahi Bhagvat Ramdas Swami's advice to his favourite disciple, Shree Shivajee Maharaj, is an instance of the kind. He says : "Befriend all Marathas and support the propagation of the Maharastra religion, and he who does otherwise, his ancestors would divide him for this conduct." A Hindu poet has also observed : "Madhoor Wachan Yogal Sarva Karyasi Hoti," that is to say, "with sweet talk all kinds of business will be transacted." Love towards each other begets unity and strength, by which men become actively useful members of society. If the Aryans are anxious to attain their former pristine greatness, it is imperatively necessary to effect discreet changes and reforms in their habits and social customs so as to keep pace with the present condition of things and such as the surrounding circumstances may urgently warrant. We should fit ourselves to the changes of time as we have, according to the Hindu astrology, to adopt our present astronomical calculations to the altered and improved methods of notations regarding the movements of the planets and stars. The Aryans have also to keep pace in the scale of the present educated nations, and to secure this end, they will have to replace their spirit of malice and animosity, if any, by an equally pure feeling of love for all. To recall to your minds this sacred sentiment and create a tendency to consume motherhood in Hindu society, the desirability of observing, in right oriental fashion, holidays like Dussera and Makar Sankrant becomes palpably evident. If in the celebration of to-day's holiday the chief aim of the Arya Mitra Mela is thoroughly impressed on your minds and fully appreciated, I think, I have gained the object I have in view, in placing these observations before you. I now earnestly request you, to pay serious attention to the important and practical propositions and not merely lip oratory which your president will presently submit for your consideration in his address. Before I resume my seat, I wish to announce to you, friends, that as we has celebrated to-day's holiday right loyally, the Holi holiday will be utilized in a like manner. Six weeks hence we hope to meet again to witness the gymnastic and other enjoyable sports. In conclusion, I trust that Shree Dutt Maharaj, the Creator, the Preserver, and the Destroyer, in his infinite wisdom will shower his choicest blessings upon us all.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 14, compared with the Statement of January 7, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	January 7. Rs. A. P.	January 14. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	65,50,000 0 0	65,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,50,63,129 0 11	1,50,12,849 0 11
Other Deposits	6,25,14,374 11 5	6,30,75,454 14 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,77,941 1 5	6,35,972 2 1
Sundries	21,10,438 3 1	21,04,603 13 10
	Rs. 11,09,21,743 0 7	11,03,78,875 8 9
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	55,37,430 0 0	55,37,789 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	61,57,952 12 0	58,79,952 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,02,32,757 0 4	1,03,82,907 14 5
Credits do. do.	1,17,03,507 4 3	1,24,13,739 2 3
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,05,51,557 13 11	3,13,90,833 3 5
Balances with other Banks	12,49,291 1 6	11,49,656 9 4
Bullion	1,307 15 2	1,033 11 2
Head Stock	13,07,115 0 10	13,05,738 10 0
Stamps	9,329 3 0	9,655 14 10
Sundries	18,30,593 5 3	18,21,476 3 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,93,02,376 6 2	1,96,29,201 0 11
Do. at Branches	2,25,78,484 13 2	2,13,44,704 13 3
	Rs. 11,09,21,743 0 7	11,03,78,875 8 9

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to January 14, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	13,98,308	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,57,942	do.
Other Deposits	14,61,080	Inc.
Post Bills	2,58,031	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	14,35,010	Dec.
Loans	5,60,110	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	7,11,232	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,39,275	do.
Cash at Head Office	1,78,115	Dec.
Do. at Branches	12,33,780	do.

THE *Indian Planter* says : "A private letter from a friend in the coffee region of East Africa bears unexpected testimony to the fact that the early, and seemingly incredible, trials of planters in India are now being endured with unconquerable determination by Scotsmen and Englishmen in the Dark Continent. The writer says that he never saw Europeans in a more miserable condition. Having no connection with the authorities, and being there simply to stake their lives on coffee, several Scotsmen are living in the most veritable native huts, with boards to sit on and eat off, with scarcely a change of clothing—one was actually shirtless owing to some exigence of life out there—and with nothing to read and nothing to do except to watch their coffee. Locusts come up and eat the seedlings, when the men patiently sow the field over again. More than one planter have sown their field thrice in the last season. Such men will succeed, or be followed by others who will succeed. They are the sort who have made India what it is, and who alone can carry it on as it is."

APROPOS of the intended second marriage of an eminent ecclesiastic, to which reference has recently been made with the inquisitive demand as to whether a bishop ought or ought not to be the husband of more than one wife, the following Sunday School dialogue is not a little amusing :—"Boys," said a teacher in a Sunday School, "can any of you quote a verse from Scripture to prove that it is wrong for a man to have two wives ?" He paused, and after a moment or two a bright boy raised his hand. "Well Thomas!" said the teacher, encouragingly. Thomas stood up and said : "No man can serve two masters." The question ended there.

SEE "Practical Engineer" for advertisements on Engineering Specialties.

PRACTICAL Engineer Pocket-book for 1896. 1s. 6d., post free. A marvel of cheapness. All newsagents.

PRACTICAL Engineer. Practical articles of a practical men. 2d. weekly. 6, Victoria Approach, Manchester.

THE OPIUM INQUIRY.

DESPATCH BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A SELECTION of papers dealing with the Opium Inquiry is published in the "Gazette of India." The most importane of them is a despatch conveying to the Secretary of State the views of the Government of India upon the Report of the Opium Commission. The following are extracts :—

STEPS ALREADY TAKEN TO DISCOURAGE OPIUM-SMOKING.

We entirely agree with the opinion that although opium-smoking is in India a comparatively novel habit and is regarded generally as disreputable, it is doubtful whether native public opinion would approve of severe and inquisitorial measures of repression. Opium-smoking upon licensed premises has already been prohibited throughout India, but the Rules in force under the Opium Act in different provinces are not uniform as to the treatment of the preparations of opium used for smoking, commonly known as "madak" and "chundool." In the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Bombay no shops are now licensed for the sale of these preparations, but their manufacture for private consumption is not interfered with. In Bengal, Assam, the Central Provinces, and Madras shops are licensed for sale of the preparations, though consumption on the premises is not permitted ; and in Bengal the manufacture of the preparations by private individuals is only permitted under a license ; while in Assam, the Central Provinces, and Madras it is prohibited by the Rules. The sale under license from Government of licit opium prepared for smoking undoubtedly tends to prevent the sale and consumption in this form of illicit opium, and the policy in these provinces has been to try and check the spread of the habit of opium-smoking by raising the price of of smoking preparations to the consumer, and by restricting as far as possible the number of places where the preparations can be legitimately obtained.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT ARE PREPARED TO DO.

We have accepted the policy of attempting to check opium-smoking in India by diminishing the facilities for the practice of the habit, and we recognise that it is desirable that the policy of Local Governments in this matter should, as far as possible, be uniform. We are prepared, therefore, to accept the recommendation made by the Commission that the system which now exists in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Bombay should be extended to other provinces in India, and that Government should, in deference to native sentiment, cease in future to license in these provinces shops for the sale of these preparations, while not attempting to prevent their manufacture by individuals for the purpose of private consumption. Further than this we are not, however, as at present advised, prepared to proceed in the direction of restriction or repression. We have considered carefully the opinions expressed in favour of the prohibition of opium smoking by the Maharaja of Durbhunga, the late Mr. Haridas Veharidas, and Mr. Wilson, the dissentient member of the Commission, but we agree with the majority of the Commission that no sufficient necessity for so extreme a measure has been shown. The habit of opium-smoking is, as the Commission have stated, of comparatively recent introduction, and it is therefore not unnaturally regarded with disfavour and suspicion. The habit also is more common among the lower orders than among the educated and well-to-do ; the conditions under which it is indulged in are often demoralising and degrading, and the evils which result from excess are easily recognisable. These facts are in themselves sufficient to account for much of the evidence given in India as to the disastrous effects of opium-smoking.

PROPOSED REFERENCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

In view of the above facts, we hold that it has not been proved that opium-smoking, when practised in moderation, is, in itself, necessarily injurious. We admit that it is desirable to discourage the habit as practised in India, and are prepared to do what we can to discountenance it, but we are not satisfied that it is necessarily part of the personality of individuals so far as to prohibit entirely the manufacture and consumption of preparation, for smoking, or to treat the act of smoking as a crime. It may be possible to further diminish the facilities for opium-smoking by suppressing smoking saloons, and in accordance with the suggestion made by the Commission, we shall now take steps to ascertain the opinions of Local Governments and administrations as to the possibility or advisibity of legislation against the use of opiomrises for this purpose either by the public generally or by so-called clubs. As explained in our despatch No. 162, dated 30th May, 1893, we were at that time of opinion that the experiment of prohibiting the consumption of opium upon licensed premises, which was sanctioned by our Resolution of the 25th September, 1891, should have a further trial before legislation was undertaken to impose additional restrictions upon smokers ; but, in deference to the opinion expressed by the Commission, we are willing to reconsider our decision. On receipt of the replies of Local Governments the subject will once more be fully and carefully examined.

THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION.

Agreeing, therefore, as we do, with the views taken by the Commission as to the uses of opium and the effects thereby produced, we have no difficulty in accepting their conclusion that the prohibition of the growth of the poppy and manufacture and sale of opium in British India, except for medical purposes has not been shown to be necessary or to be demanded by the people of the country. The prohibition of the production of opium in British India might, owing to the peculiar conditions under which poppy cultivation is at present carried on under the Government monopoly in Bengal, be actually possible if there were any reasons to warrant it. It would, however, in our opinion be a tyrannical interference with private rights and liberties ; it would involve the abandonment of much revenue both direct and indirect which the Government of India are not in a position to forego ; and it would give rise to widespread discontent among the classes to whom it brings a considerable profit. To prevent the use of opium, except for medical purposes, would be impossible, as the demand for the drug in British India would be supplied by smuggling from the Native States in India and from other sources.

OPIUM POLICY IN BURMA.

In regard to Burmah we accept the conclusions of the Commission, on the question of the prohibition of the use of opium by Burmans, and the non-extension of the prohibition to non-Burmans. Mr. Wilson recommends that the registration of consumers should be made compulsory for foreigners or non-Burmans as well as for Burmans. We agree with the Commission that the working of the present regulations should be tested by experience before any change in them is made. The recommendations made on the subject of opium-smoking do not apply to Burmah. In Burmah, opium-smoking is the common habit, and the sale of opium prepared for smoking to non-Burmans and to registered Burmans will therefore be continued under the regulations and restrictions now existing.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY.

In acknowledging receipt of this despatch the Secretary of State remarks : You regard the majority report, from which one out of the eight members dissented, as a vindication of the past action of the Government of India on the opium question. You agree generally in the conclusions of the Royal Commission, and you record your special concurrence in what the Report says with regard to—(1) the generally moderate use of opium in India and the effects thereof ; (2) the impolicy of a general prohibition of opium for any purpose other than medicinal ; (3) the position of the Indian Government in relation to Malwa opium, and the States and people who produce it ; (4) the practical impossibility of prohibiting the use of opium in Native States ; (5) the advantages of the Bengal monopoly system of managing the opium revenue ; (6) the principles by which and the restrictions under which the cultivation of opium in the Ganges Valley should be regulated ; and (7) the desirability of leaving the recent arrangements in Burma for restricting opium consumption to be tested by actual practice. You confirm the view, taken in Sir D. Barbour's evidence before the Commission, that the Indian Treasury cannot, in the present circumstances, forego the opium revenue, which during recent years has averaged about sixty millions of rupees "net" yearly ; that India could not supply a similar sum from any new source of revenue ; and that the people of India would be altogether unwilling to endure additional taxation to make good a deficit caused by abolition of the opium revenue. You report that, in accordance with the advice of the Commission, you are arranging that the Behar Opium Agency shall, as the Benares Agency already does, deal direct with the cultivators of opium, instead of dealing through middlemen. The Commission consider that no licenses should be granted for the sale of opium prepared for smoking ; this recommendation has been anticipated by action taken during recent years in the Punjab and some other provinces, and you are taking steps to secure that the same course shall be followed in all provinces. The Commission further suggest that special measures might be taken against the use of rooms as smoking saloons by the public or by so-called clubs. At present there is no law under which such prohibition could be enforced, but you are consulting the Local Governments as to the expediency of conferring such power by special legislation. The whole subject has now been most exhaustively treated, and the report of the Commission has been carefully and impartially reviewed by your Excellency's Government. I agree in the conclusions which you hold to be established by the labours of the Royal Commission, and I approve the action you are taking on the three points mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. I desire to be informed hereafter of the results of the measures that have been, or may be, adopted on these points.

THE next volume in the Story of the Nations Series will be one on Canada. It will bring the history of the country down to the present day, and is expected to prove one of the most interesting volumes of the series. Its author, Dr. Bourinot, is Clerk to the Dominion House of Commons.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 11th January 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Thomas Quinlivan, engineer and miller, residing in the town of Rangoon, of the province of Burma, for an invention to be called "Quinlivan's simple and unique process of hulling paddy into clean rice by steam, cattle and handpower ;" Jules Emile DuBern, of D. Bern & Co., of 6, Soolay Pagoda Road, Rangoon, for a safety mineral water bottle ; William Alfred Bromwich, of 12, Kensington Square, gentleman, and Charles Ashburnham Floyd, of 12, St. James' Square, gentleman, both in London, for an improvement in the shafts of vehicles, and harness to be used in connection therewith ; Joseph Baxeres Torres, Doctor of Sciences, of 17, St. Anne's Court, London, for improvements in or relating to the extraction of precious and other metals from their ores and in apparatus therefor ; Leo Kamm, of 1, Gresley Road, Hornsey Rise, London, electrician, for improvements in printing telegraphs ; The Davy electrical Construction Company, Limited, of 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, for improvements in electric arc lamps ; Emilien Dumoulin, of 36, Rue des Petits Champs, Paris, in the Republic of France, gentlemen, for improvements in the manufacture of copper and other metal tubes, sheets, wire, and the like by electrolysis ; Alexander H. Moyes of Ogden, in the county of Weber and territory of Utah, United States of America, for improvements in automatic fluid pressure brakes ; George Sinclair, of Albion Boiler Works, Leith, in the county of Mid Lothian, North Britain, boiler-maker, for improvements in apparatus for superheating steam or for heating boiler feed water ; Christiand Schweitzer, of Einville (Meurthe and Moselle) in the Republic of France, engineer, for improvements in or connected with door bells ; William Garlick, engineer, Edward Garlick, architect, and Adolph Gothard Christiansen, engineer, all of Nesbit Lane, Bombay, carrying on business under the style and title of Garlick and Company, for the manufacture of decorative cement flooring tiles ; Casimir Wursier, of No. 25, Somerset Terrace, in the county of London, chemist, for improvements in the combustion of carbohydrates of high boiling point in incandescence burners and apparatus therefor ; Edward Nicoll Dickerson, of the city, county and state of New York, and Julius John Sackert of Ridgewood, Bergen county in the state of New Jersey, United States of America, inventors, for improvements in processes of and apparatus for producing and liquefying acetylene gas ; Ram Chund, head draftsman, office of Executive Engineer, Multan Canals division, Multan, for an improved alarm lock.

Specifications of the under mentioned inventions have been filed :—Norman Known and William Philipson, trading under the style or firm of the Mersey Rubber Company of Bank Quay, Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, England, rubber manufacturers, for improvements in and relating to the construction of pneumatic tyres of wheels for bicycles, tricycles, carriages and other road vehicles (Filed 8th January 1896) ; Ramasawmi Pooloo Paparam, machinist to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Nazirabad, Mysore, for an improved transplanter to be known as the "Ropana." (Filed 2nd January 1896) ; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, merchant, for improvements in multitubular air heating apparatus. (Filed 8th January 1896).

The undermentioned designs have been registered :—Naranji Samji, of the firm of Samji Vundravan, piece-goods merchant, residing at Cavel Street, Bombay, for dhoti borders, do-patta borders, and sari borders, consisting of flowers with dots at top and bottom, and indented edges underneath ; Naranji Samji, of the firm of Samji Vundravan, piece-goods merchant, residing at Cavel Street, Bombay, for 'dhoti' borders 'do-patta' borders, and 'sari' borders consisting of pines with indented edges in black, or black, white and red, or any other colour or colours ; Naranji Samji, of the firm of Samji Vundravan, piece-goods merchant, residing at Cavel Street, Bombay, for 'dhoti' borders, 'do-patta' borders, and 'sari' borders consisting of flowers with dots at top and bottom, and indented edges underneath ; Naranji Samji, of the firm of Samji Vundravan, piece-goods merchant, residing at Cavel Street, Bombay, for 'dhoti' borders, 'do-patta' borders, and 'sari' borders consisting of flowers and indented edges underneath ; Naranji Samji, of the firm of Samji Vundravan, piece-goods merchant, residing at Cavel Street, Bombay, for 'dhoti' borders, 'do-patta' borders, and 'sari' borders consisting of peacocks with flowers and indented edges beneath.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Alexander John Elmore, of Cockermouth, in the county of Cumberland, England, electro-metallurgist, for improvements in the electro deposition of metals and in apparatus used therein. (From 8th February 1896 to 7th February 1897.) ; John Gamgee, of 6, Lingfield Road, Wimbledon, Surrey, England, gentleman, for improvements in condensing or liquefying vapors or gases and in apparatus therefor. (From 26th January 1896 to 25th January 1897.)

Whereas the invencors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. R. Hunt's invention for improvements in treating crude cotton seed oil and oils containing resinous matter and free fatty acids, to obtain oil, soap, and resinous colouring matter. (Specification filed 8th October 1891.) ; Messrs. H. and E. Shaw's invention for improvements in and relating to fluid and other pressure brakes. (Specification filed 6th October 1891.) ; Mr. E. Field's invention for a method of and apparatus for producing mixture of steam and air under pressure for use in motive power engines. (Specification filed 5th October 1891.) ; Mr. R. Battye's invention for improvements in fluid pressure, brake, mechanism. (Specification filed 6th October 1891.) ; Messrs. R. Reid, R. Hannah, T. Holroyd, and H. A. Wheat's invention for an improved lamp for burning gasoline and other light liquid hydrocarbons. (Specification filed 7th October 1891.) ; Mr. W. Harrington's invention for securing nuts to screwed bolts. (Specification filed 7th October 1891.) ; Mr. H. Nordtmeyer's invention for a new or improved filter pump. (Specification filed 5th October 1891.) ; Mr. G. Rose's invention for improvements in apparatus for burning hydro-carbon or other oils for lighting and heating purposes. (Specification filed 7th October 1891.) ; Mr. D. Noble's invention for improvements in or relating to portable pumping apparatus applicable for bathing and other purposes. (Specification filed 7th October 1891.) ; Messrs. R. Doyle, H. Cooke and C. L. Garland's invention for improvements in apparatus for generating, storing and sustaining motive force by compressed air or gases, and in the method of applying the same to motive power engines. (Specification filed 7th October 1891.) ; Messrs. J. A. Wade and J. Cherry's invention for improvements in apparatus for forcing and pumping on the suction system. (Specification filed 7th October 1891.) ; Mr. C. A. Marchant's invention for alterations and improvements in his Indian Patent, No. 12 of 1886, for dredgers. (Specification filed 7th October 1891.)

I TRAVELLED down from Nicolaieff a few days ago (says an Odessa correspondent) in the Russian mail steamer Potemkin. The distance between Odessa and Nicolaieff is about eighty miles, the Otchakoff bar being situated midway in the river. For nearly forty miles down the broad waterway, varying from four to ten miles wide, the Bong was frozen from shore to shore. In the Liman the ice was

WRITERS AND READERS.

MESSRS. BENTLEY AND SON will not publish Colonel Phipps's Lives of the Marshals of Napoleon until the summer. Colonel Phipps, late R.A., is the editor of the recent editions of Bourrienne's Memoirs of Napoleon. In the forthcoming book, which is to consist of two volumes, with portraits, there will be twenty-six sketches, beginning with Augereau and ending with Victor.

Was it Dean Stanley that set the fashion of clerical travelling? The Rev. Mr. Haweis has travelled fifty thousand miles, and the feat is to be described by him in a volume which may be expected in the spring, if not earlier. Dean Farrar is even advertised as a sort of clerical attachee to squads of cheap-trippers Holy Landwards and elsewhither. Mr. Haweis's peregrinations of fifty thousand miles (what are Miss Balfour's poor dozen hundreds in a bullock waggon to these?) have been chiefly in the Far West and Far South—in America, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Ceylon. They were performed in 1883, 1893, and 1895 (which is just dead). The record of them, which is to be in two volumes, will contain interesting letters from many eminent Americans, including Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Ward Beecher.

Mr. George Allen, of Ruskin House, has on hand a new guide book from Venice to Toblach in the Dolomite region—which, however, may not be ready before the next tourist season. The compiler, the Rev. Alexander Robertson, resides in Venice. His book deals with an interesting country which only a small minority of travellers ever visit. Mr. Robertson has already one or two predecessors. Many years ago Miss Amelia B. Edwards described the Dolomite region in her Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys. Mr. Gilbert's Zigzagging amongst the Dolomites was written twenty-five years ago. The mountain tract specially known as the Dolomites is in the Tyrolese and Carpathian Alps.—Mr. Allen is also bringing out a volume of poems, entitled Song of Brotherhood and Other Verses, by Mr. Brereton, an Australian writer, whose name is scarcely known in this country, but who has made some reputation in the South. Several of the poems have already appeared in the Australian papers. A five shilling volume entitled Browning and the Christian Faith, by Dr. Berdoe, is also nearly ready for issue by the same publisher. Dr. Berdoe's earlier volume Browning Studies, is perhaps harder to read than it was to write. But though so many people have shied at it in this country, it seems to be making some sort of mark in the United States.

Mr. Oswald Crawford makes an announcement about Chapman's Magazine. In the past this new magazine of fiction has contained two serial stories in each number. In future there is to be only one. And this single serial "will be so contrived that, while it can afterwards be written into a continuous whole as a book, each monthly instalment shall be readable without connection with what has gone before or is to follow after." There's a pampered public for you!—and almost indulgent editor. We understand that Mr. Crawford has been influenced in this matter by the expressed wishes of the "public" which reads the magazine, a large public, growing larger we are glad to hear. The public is doubtless right in its choice. A month's interval between the instalments of a story is an inconveniently long one. And, whether pampered or not, the public certainly has developed a new taste for short stories—that is to say, stories complete in a single number.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus are making satisfactory progress with their Library Edition of Charles Reade's works, which will be completed in seventeen volumes, and of which four have already appeared. They expect to bring out the fifth volume, The Course of True Love and Singleheart and Doubleface some time this month. Of the four stories issued in this edition, It is Never Too Late to Mend has been the most popular, judged by the demand for it. Next comes The Cloister and the Hearth, which is gaining upon the first-named. The sales of the sixpenny edition of this noble book, The Cloister, have been very great—which says something for the public taste and judgment.

Mr. James Rodway, the author of the picturesque and in every way admirable book, In the Guiana Forest, has written a work on the West Indies and the Spanish Main, which will shortly be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in his well-known historical series. A profound student of what is comprehensively called Darwinism, Mr. Rodway views human history as a special illustration of the universal fact of the struggle for existence. We are not aware that Mr. Rodway has made any original addition to Darwinian science. But he has illustrated its central principle with wonderful force and vividness. As an exposition of this kind, the short book describing the struggle between plant and plant, and plant and animal, animal and animal in the Guiana forest, is unsurpassed. He is a lively generaliser, Mr. Rodway. To him, the strut of the cock of the walk, the coat trail Donnybrook bruiser, and Britannia rules the waves, are but diverse phases of the claim to superiority in this mundane struggle. Again, the "trees of the forest strain to throw off their parasites. Nations and races, slaves and serfs, do the same thing when they struggle for independence. For which reason, he rather admires the negroes of Hispaniola. Mr. Rodway is an out-and-out individualist. If he is told that ants are thorough Socialists, he will reply that the ants have "gone off at a tangent, as it were." As for altruism, "the man who helps another is certainly the better for his action, but he who contentedly receives such help must degenerate." Our Darwinite historian is no pessimist—"pessimism will never tend to advance the world, but the struggle to get ahead will." Mr. Rodway resides in Greytown, British Guiana.

Mr. Archdall Reid's book on The Present Evolution of Man will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall in February, soon after the appearance of one of its chapters in "The Fortnightly Review" for the same month. It will contain some adverse criticisms of accepted views in biology. In the February Review will appear the chapter on Reflex Action, Reason, and Instinct.—Another work which the same publishers intend to bring out in February is Captain D. A. Bingham's Recollections of Paris. The same author's book on the Bastille is widely known. Captain Bingham has had a long and intimate knowledge of Paris and many of her celebrities. His new book will contain a great number of interesting anecdotes and reminiscences of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen who have been conspicuous in the political and literary society of our time.

Messrs. Clay and Sons, of the Cambridge University Press, have nearly ready for publication an elaborate, and what we believe will prove to be a singularly interesting work on Convent Life and Saint Worship, by Lina Eckenstein. It will cover the period from the beginnings of Latin Monasticism about the commencement of the sixth century to the years just preceding the Reformation. The work is to be entitled Woman under Monasticism.—Scientific students also will be interested to know that at the next volume of the Catalogue of Scientific Papers compiled by the Royal Society of London will be immediately issued by the same firm.—Mr. Edward Channing's work, The United States of America, which we announced some weeks ago, is also among the books which Messrs. Clay and Sons have nearly ready. It is to be a short history, extending from 1765 to 1865. Mr. Channing is Professor of History in Harvard University.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by **Cuticura Soap**, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.

Sold throughout the World. Price 1s. 6d. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U.S.A.

PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
and Makes Life Worth Living.

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circe Bombay.

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develops contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and

CURES

all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in

48 HOURS

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

Condy's Fluid
Used in all Hospitals.
MARVELLOUS AS
CARGLE, LOTION, INJECTION
For Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Confinements, and the cure of all Discharges. Also Snake Bites.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 68 Pages of the Mail Budget also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. CHIFFI-SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 16.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
& The Aged
Invalids

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimiat properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such unison combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Seal's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

DE RICQLES

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS'. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this beautiful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FIT AND STYLE.

DRESS COAT, LINED SILK VEST, AND TROUSERS, FROM Rs. 100.

CLUB JACKETS, LINED SILK AND SILK ROLL, FROM Rs. 50.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

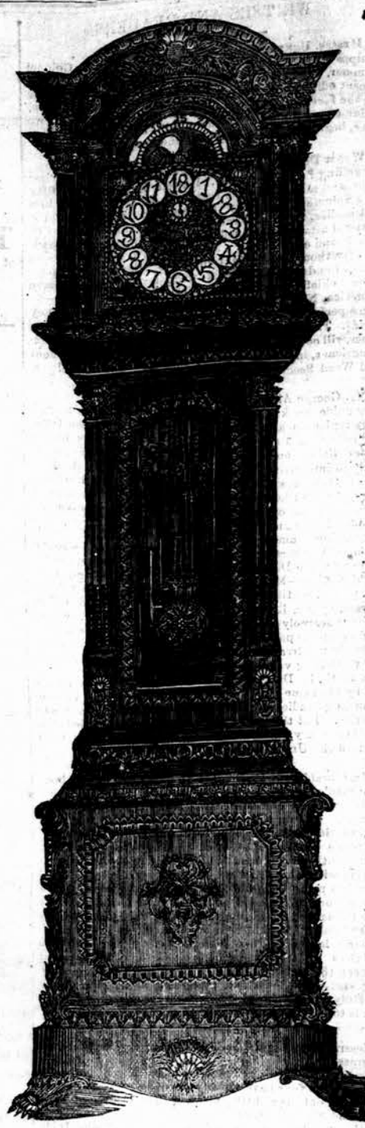
BOMBAY & POONA.

A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.

THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.

Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement. Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.

Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year. In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.



MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.

Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial. Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes, Rs. 3,500.

THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.

In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights. A most artistic production, Rs. 450.

Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers, Rs. 250.

HALL OR LIBRARY ENGLISH CLOCK.

Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ..... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size ..... ,, 700.

MAJOLICA ART WARE!

GRAND DISPLAY OF MAJOLICA ART POTTERY.

MOST ARTISTICALLY FINISHED.
PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE BY POST TO THE MOFUSSIL.

No. 1745.

No. 1318.

No. 1892.

FLOWER POTS.
JARDINIERES.
TRAYS.
WALL PLATES.
COFFEE & TEA SERVICES.
FRUIT STANDS.
SALAD BOWLS DESSERT SERVICES.
ETC., ETC.

No. 20254.

TOILET SERVICES.
CAKE STANDS.
DUMB WAITERS.
SALVERS.
FLOWER VASES.
BISCUIT BOXES.
CENTRE PIECES.
SPECIMEN GLASSES.
ETC., ETC.

No. 1730.

No. 1628.

No. 1740.

No. 1798.

SUITABLE FOR WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.

R. DITMAR,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

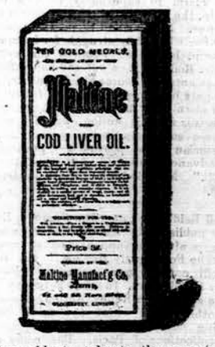
Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Maltine

with COD LIVER OIL.

The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co., LIMITED, 24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a perfect cure without the slightest inconvenience, and in a much shorter period than any other medicine. They require no restraint of diet, no change of habit, and in the same time their action is as certain as quinine in ague. They are purely vegetable, and may be taken by the most delicate female or child without the slightest fear of producing sickness. Sold by Thomas Blair, 4 & 5, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Sole Agents for India, Messrs. Gaze & Co., Calcutta.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.